THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS: Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

VOL. V. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1872. NO. 44.

Youth and Age.

While yet my blood ran full and free,
Gay girls the Muses seemed to me,
Forever young, forever fair,
With laughing eyes that challenge care.

No hour when they would not be wooed;
If I was, they were in the mood;
We played at court-ship all day long,
And cured our painless griefs with song.

Too happy days! But, wiser now,
Three matrons, with unjoyful brow,
And eyes severe, that conquer mine,
I see replace those witches fine.

Their looks convict the unthrifty years
Theirs are the rock, the thread, the shears
Symbols, the artist's triple clew
To matter, form, and measure due.

Each lays a finger on her lip
And signs, "Beware! the moments slip!"
How shall I hope the three to gain?
Together, triumph; singly, pain.

Gold and Silver.

Life has two ages:
The silver and golden;
A book with two pages,
A new and an olden.

Now stands before me
A little child, passing fair;
Laughing eyes, full of glee,
Peach checks and golden hair.

She thinks life all it seems,
And fortunths, days and hours
She grasps the sunbeams,
And gathers Life's fairest flowers.

Near to that golden head
Silver is shining,
With lustre passing rare;
Age is refining.

There they are, youth and age,
Long hours beguiling
With stories and maxims sage,
Talking and smiling.

My life book's two pages:
The new and the olden,
The beautiful pages,
The silver and golden.

The Little Brown House.

Just over the brow of the hill,
Overlooking the valley below,
Where the feathery pines are all tipp'd
With crystals of beautiful snow;
A little brown cottage doth stand,
And some of the inmates I know.

There's Jemmy a red-headed lad;
Full of business from morning till night,
Nicely blending his work with his play,
And seeming in both to delight,
With a motive that's higher than they—
An earnest desire to do right.

There's Annie, a gay little witch;
With round rosy cheeks and black eyes,
With a voice that is sweet as a bird's,
And lips that would scorn to tell lies;
With hands always ready to help—
Is not little Annie a prize?

The grey-headed grandfather sits
In a chair by the warm-glowing fire;
Half asleep in the soft light he sits,
And the children draw near to admire
The thin snowy locks and white beard
Which mark the long years of the sire.

The dear mother's grave, pleasant face,
For a moment a dull shadow wears;
But shadows are there out of place,
And the wife has forgotten her cares;
For hark! on the still evening air,
Her husband's quick footsteps she hears.

There is poverty, so says the world,
In the little brown house on the hill;
There are riches of value untold,
That the heart with contentment doth fill;
The wealth that is better than gold,
That all men may have if they will.

A MARVELOUS EVENT.

Mrs. Janet Mowbray and her four sons lived in 1828 at Harwick Hall, in the county Durham, England. Mrs. Mowbray was a tall, powerful woman of great energy and bravery, in her fifty-fourth year. Her sons were aged respectively thirty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-four, and twenty-one. Her husband had been dead many years. Her two eldest sons were married, and their wives and families lived with her. The youngest, George, was wild and dissipated, and had given his mother much trouble. He was deeply in debt, and had been repeatedly threatened with arrest. Mrs. Mowbray was wealthy, and kept in her bedroom, besides a quantity of valuable plate, a large sum of money.

On Christmas eve Mrs. Mowbray's sons and daughters-in-law paid a visit to the residence of a relative, Mr. Claker, of Chatersburg. The domestics, relieved from duty, were in their own portion of the dwelling, enjoying the festivities of the season. The watchman, who was ordinarily on duty in kitchen garden, took a hasty survey of his beat, and joined the revellers in the kitchen.

On Christmas night they were to have a small gathering of friends and neighbors, and Mrs. Mowbray began to consider the necessary arrangements. She would require the old punch bowl, and the ladies and goblets which she kept in the closet of her bedroom. She went accordingly and entered the closet and took out the silver, and laid it on the shelf, ready for removal the next morning. At the same time she took out a large old-fashioned carving knife and fork of a quaint pattern, and deposited them on the shelf. She then returned to the parlor. After sitting and musing for some time, she took up the Bible and fumbled for her spectacles. She could not find them, and at length remembered that she had left them on the shelf in the closet. She at once returned for them. Entering her bedroom, she placed the candle on the dressing-table, and lighted a small lamp with which she entered the closet.

As she took the first step inside the closet, she heard the sound as of some one breathing heavily. She looked up and saw right before her the face of a man. She was a brave, resolute woman. She advanced a step, and observed that a man's head, arms and body were through the small window at the end, as though in the act of wriggling himself through the opening. In the man's right hand was a pistol, and his left hand had hold of a shelf which ran along the side of the closet. The man raised the pistol and fired. Mrs. Mowbray in an instant seized the huge carving knife which lay on the shelf, and advanced toward the ruffian. He was struggling to withdraw himself from the window. His hands were on the sill, and his head somewhat raised, leaving his neck exposed.

Being unable to work himself out of the aperture, he raised the pistol as though to hurl it at Mrs. Mowbray. The courageous old lady made one step forward, and dashed the keen blade across the man's throat, laying it open from ear to ear. She then calmly retired, closed the closet door, blew out the lamp, and taking up her candle returned to the parlor, first having satisfied herself that not a drop of blood had stained her dress or hands.

Half an hour after midnight her children returned home. They found their mother seated by the fire, serenely reading the Bible. They greeted her affectionately, and prepared to retire for the night. Mrs. Mowbray said, "Boys, remain behind a little. I wish to speak to you. You, my daughters, can retire."

When she was alone with her children, she said, with dignity and calmness, "My children, I have killed a man. You will find his body fast in the small window of the closet off my bedroom."

Her sons stared at her in amazement. They at first imagined that she must be laboring under some mental disorder; but when she related to them, plainly and rationally, and in her own straightforward, terse fashion, the story as just told, they saw that she was telling them a simple act.

"Go," she said, "make what arrangements you please. I will wait here, and you can tell me what course is best to pursue in this matter."

The sons took the light and went to their mother's room. They opened the door, and there, sure enough, was the body of a man hanging half through the window. The floor was a pool of blood. With difficulty the oldest son got near enough to the body without stepping into the gore to raise the head, which was drooping on the chest. He grasped the hair and lifted the head so that the light might fall upon the face. As he did so, a cry of horror escaped them all.

"Great God! it is our brother George."

"What did you say?" asked Mr. Mowbray, in a voice horribly calm, from the doorway, whither she had followed unperceived. "George! What do you mean?"

The oldest son dropped the head to prevent, if possible, his mother recognizing it, and all of them endeavored to explain their exclamation, and get their mother away from the spot. It was in vain.

"Boys," she said, in her old, well-known tone of authority, "stand aside and let me see the face of the villain I have slain."

With that she put her sons aside as though they were mere lads, and walked through the slippery gore that lay upon the floor up to the body. She took the candle from the unresisting grasp of her first-born, and, with a hand that trembled not, lifted the head of the dead man so that the light shone full upon it. She gazed at it steadily for half a minute, then said, gently lowering it, until it rested upon the breast again, "It's my boy George."

Mrs. Mowbray was the only one in the household who remained calm and motionless. The family was in the wildest state of sorrow. The three brothers with difficulty extricated the body from the window. The authorities were notified, and every thing was kept as quiet as possible. The inquest was duly held. Mrs. Mowbray was fully exonerated, and the body was tenderly prepared for burial. The real story was known to few outside the family and authorities. It was believed by them that George, instead of going to Devonshire, had remained lurking in the neighborhood, and had planned the robbery, and if need be the murder of his mother. He knew that she would be alone that night, and that she had a large sum of money and valuable jewels in her room. The old nurse who had held George in her arms when he first saw the light, took care of the body, and prepared it for the tomb.

She dwelt tenderly on the familiar marks upon the limbs and face which she knew so well, each of which had a story of youthful daring or folly connected with it. In due time the funeral took place. The corpse was laid in the family vault. Only the family and one or two relatives attended. Mrs. Mowbray spent the best part of each day by the side of her dead son. She showed externally no signs of emotion. Before the lid was closed she kissed the forehead and cut off a lock of his hair.

The day after the burial she gave directions to her eldest son to pay all the dead man's debts, which was done at once so far as known. Gloom settled over the hall. The wing of the building in which the tragedy occurred was closed up, and Mrs. Mowbray removed to a bedroom up stirs.

On the fifth day after the funeral a post-chaise drove up to the door of Harwick Hall, and from it stepped George Mowbray, looking better than he had looked for many a long day before he left home. The servant who opened the hall door started back, and almost dropped with fright. His exclamations caught the ears of Mrs. Mowbray and her sons, who seemed to be dumb-founded. George was as much astonished as any of them, and gazed from one to the other, perfectly lost in bewildered surprise. There was no doubt of it. George Mowbray, whom every body believed dead and in his grave, was living and before them.

"Mother," said George, advancing towards her, "what is the matter? My return is easily accounted for. On reaching Tawvale, I found that my uncle's family had been unexpectedly summoned to London, as my eldest cousin, Sir John Gray's wife, was thought to be dying. I took a night's repose, and then started home again, and here I am."

Mrs. Mowbray walked up to him, gazed into his face, and then, without a word, folded him in a passionate embrace. Each of his brothers grasped his hands and kissed him, as they were wont to do when he was a boy and the pet of the family. The old nurse, aroused from her noon-day slumber, embraced and wept over him, and the servants gathered around with wet eyes and congratulatory expressions.

All this time George knew nothing of the true reason for this singular reception. Soon, however, the mystery was explained to him. The effect upon him cannot be described.

Measures were immediately taken to have the body of the man who had been buried as George Mowbray disinterred. This was done, and as the living George stood beside the dead man, the resemblance was seen to be the most extraordinary. The marks on the face and hands corresponded with those on George's, the scars on the legs were similar, also, and the hair, eye-brows and finger-nails were marvelously alike. Who the dead man was, was never ascertained. After George's return, however, inquiries were made, such as it was never deemed needful to make so long as the dead man was supposed to be Mrs. Mowbray's youngest son.

These inquiries led to the discovery that the day before the tragedy three men, supposed to be from London, took up their quarters at an inn in a neighboring village, one of them the landlord thought he recognized as having been in Mrs. Mowbray's service as a groom. The footsteps of three persons were also discovered in the garden, and some time after a rope ladder and a horse-trough, which had apparently been used to lay upon the spikes at the top of the garden wall, were discovered in the neighboring copse; but the name of the dead man was never discovered.

WHAT IS INSANITY?—At a murder trial in Memphis, wherein an attempt to establish insanity was made on the part of the defense, Dr. J. K. Allen was called as an expert, and testified thus briefly and rationally: "I have been a practicing physician for nearly thirty years; I have had some experience in cases of insanity, having been for ten years medical superintendent of the Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, and during that time had over 2,000 crazy people under my charge; I have heard the hypothetical case read by Mr. Phelan; I am here as an expert, and before answering the question I would like to say that the more I studied the question of insanity the less I understood it; and, if you ask me where it begins and where it ends, neither I nor any physician in the world could tell you; in fact, on occasions like this, lawyers make fools of themselves in trying to make asses of doctors." The frankest medical professional testimony ever given in court.

DIAMONDS.—A leading diamond merchant estimates the value of the known diamonds in the world at $100,000,000. He says that there are in the United States diamonds worth in the market no less than $10,000,000, and that half this value is represented by the stones owned in New York city. Many of the gems worn here by effete politicians, or sold by them to pawnbrokers after the destruction of the Tammany Ring, are said to have once belonged to scions of the noblest houses in Europe; but the probability is that the greater part are of an inferior quality, and were bought in that city of the peripatetic speculators.

BADLY FOOLED.—Gov. Safford, of Nevada, in a letter to the San Diego (Cal.) *Union*, tells his experiences in gathering diamonds and rubies. He went out with a friend, and finding rubies as plentiful as blackberries, they picked up the value of a million or two, and had them tested. Of the result he says: "They proved to be garnets, and of no value, and the beautiful dreams of schools and colleges we would build up, and poor people we would make happy, all vanished, and we found ourselves as before, struggling to make both ends meet."

FROM THE OLD WORLD.

Antwerp:—Its Characteristics—Cathedrals—Rubens and his Famous Paintings—Arrived in Paris—Our interview with the Custom-House.

Antwerp, like all the old cities of the region formerly known as "the Low Countries," abounds in works of art. Here the painter, Peter Paul Rubens, achieved his grandest triumphs, and here his descendents are living in great wealth and respectability. The labors of Rubens and seen and admired everywhere; and as you are pointed out the originals of his genius in every gallery of Europe, you are impressed as much by his fertility and industry as by his conceded genius.

Our hotel was close by the Place Verte on the opposite side of which is the Cathedral, and to this we went the following morning, anxious to see the principal attraction of the place, Rubens' "Descent from the Cross." We found the paintings covered with screens, which would not be removed till noon, after mass was over. The Cathedral is the largest Gothic church in the Netherlands, and its spire is one of the highest in Europe. In part of it is an iron covering to a well, said to have been the work of Quentin Matsys, who, for love, left the hammer and the forge, placed a palette on his dexter thumb and became a painter. We noticed a tablet on the wall of the Cathedral, which is said to record the fact. Having nearly three hours to wait before we could see the paintings, we drove to the Citidal of Antwerp, where the general of the Dutch forces sustained a seige in 1832, and from thence across the esplanade, and around the boulevards—which have taken the place of the original fortifications, and are rapidly becoming a new Antwerp—to the Grand and Petit Basin opening from the Scheldt, and thence along the noble quays that line the bank of the river. We then visited the Church of St. Jaques, and saw the tomb of Rubens and his family, and on our way back to the Cathedral we passed the statues of Rembrandt and that of his pupil and rival Vandyck. On entering the Cathedral we found quite a large number of persons viewing the paintings on the walls, but nearly all were grouped in front of the "Descent from the Cross." This celebrated painting, like "The Last Supper," by Da Vinci, is familiar to all the world. There are few who will not recollect the figure of our Saviour, relieved against the white cloth, one portion of which, the man leaning over the arm of the cross holds in his teeth, that he may freely use his hands in aiding to lower the body. Sir Joshua Reynolds paid it the highest tribute of praise, saying, "Rubens' Christ is one of the finest figures ever invented; it is most correctly drawn, and in an attitude most difficult to execute. The hanging of the head on the shoulder, and the falling of the body on one side, give it such an appearance of heaviness of death that nothing can exceed it."

One of Rubens' characteristics was to paint his relations in nearly all his sacred pictures, and his first and second wives, his children, his father, his father-in-law and even his uncle, are respectively made to figure as the Mary's, the Infant Saviour, Joseph, the Wise Men of the East etc., etc.; and in one of his master pieces Rubens has painted himself as the Centurion. The interior of this great temple, divided into seven aisles, is nearly four hundred feet long and two hundred and fifty wide, and the vast and lofty choir and nave, with these great divisions on either side, is very grand.

We afterwards visited the silk factories, where we saw the process of manufacturing the celebrated Antwerp silk, which is very wide and can be washed like a piece of muslin. We must do Cologne justice in saying, that the dirtiest city we were in on the continent, is Antwerp, and if the river Rhine ran near it, it would do good service in cleaning some of its filthy streets. When a citizen of Antwerp arrives in New York, the dirty condition of the streets there, must strikingly remind him of his own native city.

We left on the 6 P. M., train for Brussels, where we arrived after a quick run of an hour, and were comfortly located in Hotel de l'Europe.

Brussels is a great relief to those who have been passing through the narrow streets and dirty thoroughfares of many of the Continental cities. As we drove through the city by their noble parks, with their majestic elms, making gigantic avenues and alleys of shades; the sounds of music from the concerts in the gardens, the monuments in the squares, the high bright houses, and the broad and busy streets of trade gave it quite a Parisian look, and justified the strong compliments of the guide books, that all name it "the little Paris." On our way back to the hotel, after having drove through the principal streets, we stopped at the Galarie St. Hubert—inferior to the grand Galarie at Milan, to be sure, but a very nice affair notwithstanding. Around the entrance to Galarie were a number of ancient news-woman, wearing sabots and yelling out in stentorian tones the "fourth edition" of the Brussels *Telegram*, or some other evening paper. The afternoon was devoted to a drive through the new park, which is in progress of construction, including a part of the forest of Soignies. When completed, it will be a most royal domain. The 27th of July was passed in Brussels; and so much has been done during the preceding day, and while we were here last May, in the way of sight seeing, that we were comparatively at rest nearly the whole day.

We left at 9.05 A. M., for Paris, in the express train, fare for my wife and myself $10.80, and our trunk 70 cents. As it was only four weeks since the city had been open to the world again, after the defeat of the Communists, we heard before leaving Brussels the most exaggerated stories about the difficulty in procuring anything to eat in the hotels or restaurants, and as to procuring a carriage to take us from the depot on our arrival, that was simply an impossibility, as there were no horses in the city to draw the carriages, they having all been eaten up, during the seige.

Having made up our minds to go to Paris, we paid no attention to the travelers stories but started for it, as mentioned above. On leaving the station we crossed the Boulevard, catching a glimpse of Port de Hal on the left, and traversing the river Senne near the forest of Soignies, and after that rode through a highly cultivated country for some hours. At Quevy (the Belgian Custom-house) and at Feignes (the French Custom-house) the train was detained twenty minutes at each place, while the officials examined our baggage. They were very polite, merely opening the lid of our trunks, and then closing them, without further examination. After reaching French territory we noticeda large number of German soldiers at every station until we were, near Paris. The French passengers who were in the same carriage with us, were very much excited every time we stopped at a station, when they caught sight of the "German army of occupation." The nearer we approached Paris the more signs we saw of the great destruction of property that had taken place. When we had come in sight of the city, ruined buildings were to be seen on every side, and they were on each hand as the train rushed into the depot, where we arrived at 6 P. M., after a long but highly interesting ride of nine hours. We were detained by the "octroi" officials for half an hour, when we procured a carriage and by 7 P. M., we were comfortably located in the Hotel l'Athenee in the Rue Scribe, directly opposite the Grand Opera House.

B. M.

THE NOBLE DOG.—The following is from the Portland *Press*: A. B. Newman, assistant light keeper at Mount Desert, is the owner of a fine Newfoundland dog, of which we are told the following anecdote: One Sunday Mr. Newman's little boy, nine years old, strayed away and was missing for about two hours. The mother went out of doors and called to him, when the dog, in response, ran up from the shore with the boy's wet cap in his mouth, and signified by his actions that he desired her to follow him. The mother, alarmed, called the father, who was sleeping in the house, and they followed the dog as quickly as possible. Down by the shore, on a rock, the little boy was lying insensible, his clothes wet, as if he had been dragged from the water. After long efforts, in which the dog rendered all the assistance he could in his mute way, the boy was resuscitated, and afterwards told his story. He was on the beach gathering shells when a large wave came in and carried him off in the undertow. The dog jumped in after him, but the waves prevented him from reaching the boy for some minutes. He seized him by the leg of his trowsers and tried to drag him ashore, but the cloth tore in his teeth; and the boy said that he had an indistinct recollection of the dog coming down below the surface for him again; and that was the last thing he was conscious of. It seems that the dog had dragged the child up on the rock out of the reach of the waves and had tried to restore him. When he heard the mother's call he took the cap to her to inform her, well as he could, of the affair, and hasten assistance.

"SALA" ON THE PANAMA HAT.—Are you aware of the beauties of a Panama hat? It is of fine straw—straw so fine and so exquisitely plaited, that it appears to be of one united glossy nature. It is as soft as silk, and as strong as chain-mail, and as elastic as caoutchouc. If you are caught in a shower of rain, and your Panama gets wet through, you have only to wring it out as though it were a towel, and hang it on your walking-stick to dry, and in a quarter of an hour it will have regained its pristine shape. The Spaniards declare that a Panama is shot-proof, and an infallible protection against sunstroke; but of these assertions I have my doubts. The life of a Panama hat may be measured by that of a raven. It is supposed never to wear out. At all events, there is a cunning hatter in New York, who, for $10, will undertake to return to you, as good as new, a Panama hat, which is twenty years old, and has been in the wars, and ship-wrecked, and thrown into a lime-kiln, a tan-pit, and a bucket of tar. This peerless hat is not to be purchased at a mean price. It is the dearest head-gear manufactured. Red-skinned maidens have intoned whole cantos of Indian epics while they plaited and sewed together those minute circles of straw. A good Panama will stand you in from fifty to seventy-five pesos de oro—from fifty to one hundred dollars.

THE USEFUL.—The much neglected hemlock of our lumber country has found a value in the bark alone beyond the richest pine wood of the country, and now we hear of a company of $250,000 capital, whose business it is to utilize all the old tin and iron scraps, hitherto thrown aside as worthless, though in amount equal to 30 per cent. of all that is used. This city alone would furnish at least 10,000 tons a year of iron clippings or scraps, and now all this vast material can be utilized. For every ton of clippings can be made, 1st, 500 pounds of hydrochloric acid; 2d, 10 per cent. of the waste made in manufacturing the iron obtained by heating it with soluble glass to prevent rusting; 3d, the employment of the remaining liquor for useful purposes and a great saving of labor. So advances science. The scoriæ of iron, once wasted, are now used in making glass and cements, which in turn make artificial stone. Cotton seed, once wasted, is made into the best oils for all purposes, and is a great fertilizer; the once useless residum of gas and the most injurious gases are made into sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol. The aniline dyes, the green oil, the madder red, come from coal tar, and $3,500,000 worth has been sold of the aniline in a year. There is no end to facts like these, and they are as encouraging as they are instructive.—*N. Y. Paper.*

SAD CASE.—A respectable man came to Memphis from New Orleans a few months ago, and established himself on South Court street, adjacent to the Gayoso gas office. His wife was nicely circumstanced, enjoyed the comforts of well furnished rooms and an easy life. Being called away on business, he found it necessary to absent himself from the city a few days. Those proved days of ruin and disaster to him. On his return he found his little home broken up, furniture sold out, and wife fled to parts unknown. He went crazy, and was picked up by the police and placed behind iron bars in the Adams street station-house. That night, in his demented rage, he attempted to break his head by knocking it against the iron grating of his prison door. When found by Mr. Forrest, the station-house-keeper, the blood was flowing in torrents down his face from the wounds in his head, and he drank the ruddy stream as it fell. He would pause occasionally in his suicidal operation to catch the blood in his mouth, crying out with a demoniac satisfaction, "I'll drink my own blood."

CURE FOR THE OPIUM HABIT.—In a recent report on the condition of the English hospital at Pekin, China, the attending physician gives a formula for "anti-opium pills." The remedy is composed of extract of henbane, extract of gentian, camphor, quinine, cayenne pepper, ginger and cinnamon, with castile soap and syrup to form the mass, and licorice powder to form the coating. The efficacy of these pills in overcoming the opium habit, and in preventing the suffering on giving up the use of that poison, is stated to have been proved in numerous cases. The native remedies, it is said, contain opium in some form, and most frequently the ashes of opium already smoked, and consequently are inefficacious—it being as difficult to discontinue the use of the medicine as of the drug itself.

ABOUT JEWELRY.—Cameos, which are ever popular with the ladies, take an unusual high stand this season, combining rare stones with exquisite workmanship, and elegant settings. Stones adapted for cameo-cutting are dense, thick, and consist of different colors. The stones most valuable for this purpose are the oriental onyx and the sardonyx. They are also cut in jasper, green chrysoprase, and amethyst. The sardonyx gives the white figure upon the pink ground, and the chrysoprase upon the green. Minervas, cut in stone which has four parallel layers, are very beautiful. The ground is dark gray, the face light, the bust and helmet black, and the crest over the helmet brown. Cameos cut in coral, set in diamonds and pearls, are very elegant.

Since it is demonstrated in Wisconsin that certain marshes, by judicious cultivation, can be made to yield from 150 to 300 bushels of cranberries per acre, the market value of which is from $2 to $3 per bushel, the land has risen in value from a trifle more than nothing to, in some instances, $750 an acre. The cost of putting a marsh into first-rate bearing condition is from $25 to $40 an acre.

The Lightning Rod Swindle.

So many people have suffered from a crowd of swindlers who do business in lightning rods, that we give the following story, in order that you may judge the swindlers from the honest men.

A man of good address, in fact what may be termed a good talker, makes his appearance, driving a smart turn out, and engages the owner of a house (if a new one, so much the better,) in conversation, and expatiates on the advantages of having one's house or barn protected from lightning. He has a collection of newspaper slips containing accounts of buildings that have been struck by lightning, and in part or wholly destroyed.

If any of these have occurred within a comparatively short distance of the locality where the agent then is, so much the better. He so works upon the fears of the house owner, that the latter, if of a nervous temperament, fully expects to have his buildings destroyed by the electric fluid the next time a thunder shower comes that way. He, finally, asks to see the price list of the agent, and the latter exhibits it, and shows that for a comparatively small sum, lightning rods, with the necessary attachments, can be erected. A bargain is struck, and it is agreed that for a sum ranging from $25 to $50, the house will be made safe against electric fluid in whatever shape it may come. Before leaving, however, the agent looks over the buildings, and suggests one or two additions, without mentioning, however, that it will incur additional expense; or, if the purchaser is cautious enough to make an inquiry, is assured that the additional expense will be trifling, and is as nothing compared to the additional security that will be afforded. The agent drives away, and in a few days thereafter, two men arrive, fully provided with all the necessary implements and materials, and proceed to erect the lightning rods and attachments. The work is done, and the men drive away. In a short time, a bill for the work done is sent in, and the house owner is astounded to find that he is called upon to pay, not $25 or $50, as he had supposed, but from $125 to $250. He calls at the office of the company, and demands an explanation. He is assured that the bill is a correct one—that the items are properly rendered, and that payment must be made. He instances the bargain originally made with the agent, and is told that that is of no account, because of the additions afterward made. In a rage, the victim declares that he will never pay the bill, and is assured that he will be sued for it, and that he will merely have the expense of the suit, in addition to his bill, to pay. If he still refuses payment, suit is brought, and by dint of swearing to each individual item on the part of the agent and employer, the victim is beaten, and compelled to pay, not alone the swindling bill, but the costs of the suit—no small amount. He has been swindled throughout the whole transaction, but he has no remedy. This is but a specimen of scores of well-authenticated cases.

DOGS.—According to the London *Echo*, the French Society for the Protection of Animals is divided on the question whether dogs should be made to work or not. The editor of a journal published by this Society considers idleness as injurious to dogs as to men, and as a contrast with what he considers the wretched existence of unemployed dogs, quotes the instance of four honest workmen he has seen at the marble quarries of Bagneres de Bigorree, earning their livelihood by turning an immense wooden wheel, which is the motive power of some machinery used for sawing marble. The eldest of these good dogs, and true, is Cesar le Gris, a brown bull-dog, who carries off his twelve years, seven of which have been spent in his present employment, remarkably well. His master taught him his business by himself turning the wheel on all fours. Negret is almost as old as his comrade, and possesses the same estimable qualities. He belongs to the respectable corporation of shepherd dogs. Cesar le Noir is in the prime of life and something of a *viveur*, but a good workman. Farand, a shepherd's dog of unexceptionally happy disposition, is extremely intelligent, but has one fault—he "attitudinizes." When spectators are present he is apt to turn the wheel with breathless haste, only to let it rest when left to himself. Each of the comrades works four hours a day on two meals of dog biscuits. The fraternity have not yet learnt to strike, and any member of it when taken by the paw and interrogated regarding his connection with the International, invariably makes no intelligible reply.

ONE OF THE PENALTIES OF GARRULITY.—The Boston *Courier* relates this of Mrs. Limberjaw: The other evening she stopped a Norfolk House horse-car at the corner of Essex street and Harrison avenue, and, turning to a female friend who accompanied her, she said: "Good-bye, my dear; I'll write to you to-morrow, and tell you all about the slips that Maria got when she was in last week. And don't you forget to send me the recipe for apple souffle. You've got my address, haven't you? No! Why I thought I gave it to you in the dining-room before we started. I certainly wrote it off on a piece of paper and—Oh, its in my bag; here it is—no, that's the prescription. There—there you have it. Now don't forget to write, and if you see Mrs. Spooner to-night give my love to her. If her baby isn't any better to morrow I should give it a teaspoonful of sweet gum-arabic smeilage every half hour, and very little milk with boiled maizena. You can't be too careful, and it would be a pity to lose the baby now after getting through the terrible hot weather we have had this Summer. I declare, I couldn't keep a linen collar on my neck or a dry dress to my back half an hour. Why, if that impudent conductor hasn't started the car, and I shall have to wait for the next one!" She waited.

BUSINESS.—Take advantage of modern facilities, and accomplish as much in a single day as required months and years formerly. Use the means within your reach; there is something for everybody to do, and a place for every one who is willing to work. Don't depend on your own lungs alone; use the lungs of the press. Treat your customers as your friends, by serving them in the best manner, and never let them be deceived or disappointed. Find recreation in looking after your business, and your business will not be neglected in looking after recreation. Buy fair, and sell fair, take care of the profits, and be economical. Should misfortune overtake you, retrench, work harder, but never fly the track; comfort difficulties with unflinching perseverence; should you then fail, you will be honored; but shrink, and you will be despised. The tricky, deceitful and dishonest, are rarely prosperous, for where confidence is withdrawn, poverty is likely to follow. Rest satisfied with doing well, and leave others to talk as they will. Never speak boastingly of your business; keep your own counsel about the management of your affairs. Be charitable according to your means. To compete successfully with a neighbor, participate in the facilities to go ahead.

EPISCOPALIAN CATHEDRAL.—The Episcopalians of New York are contemplating the erection of a grand cathedral in that city, at the suggestion of Bishop Sotter. It is intended that it shall surpass in size and beauty any church edifice in this country.

A Railroad Decision.

A decision was recently rendered by a Superior Criminal Court Judge in Massachusetts, which is calculated to have a very serious effect upon the Sunday travel. Some two months since it appears that a Mr. Weatherbee, of Boston, hurriedly made up his mind to take a Sunday trip into the country. Having barely had time to catch the train at the old Colony Depot, he was unable to procure a ticket. It is a rule of the company that an addition of ten cents shall be collected under such circumstances, but Mr. Weatherbee believing it to be unfair, declined to comply with the conductor's demand. The matter subsequently came before the Municipal Court, and resulted in the imposition of a fine of five dollars and costs, the Magistrate holding that there had been an evasion of fare. The case was then appealed to a higher Court, on the ground that companies running trains on Sunday, except where there is an absolute necessity for the same, violate a well-known statue of the Commonwealth, and, consequently, have no legal right to collect fares. Judge Devens immediately recognized the force of the argument, and the jury, acting on his advice, brought in a verdict of not guilty. Under this decision, the railroad companies will be unable to collect even the ordinary fares from passengers who may succeed in getting upon the cars without having procured tickets. At the Boston depots it is possible to prevent roughs from jumping on trains; but the rural stations being completely open, cannot be guarded without the aid of a force, to maintain which, would cost more than the profits of the Sunday traffic. In any event, the dilemma is sufficiently grave to put directors to their wits' end, if they do not decide to discontinue the running of Sunday trains until the difficulty can be met by a legislative enactment.—*N. Y. Paper.*

THE ABOLITION OF STAMP TAXES.—The only United States Government stamps necessary to be used are for tobacco, fermented liquors, proprietary medicines, matches, and for checks. In fact, internal revenue business will be hereafter strictly confined to collecting licenses and taxes, and selling stamps for the manufacture and sale of tobacco, liquors and imposts on banks and bankers. It has been stated that papers issued October 1 or after, no matter when they are dated, need no stamp, and on this point the *Journal of Commerce* quotes an officer of the Government as reasoning in this wise. If a man draws a deed of trust or promissory note, and does not deliver it for a year afterwards because the transaction he intended to make hangs fire, or for any other reason, the date of delivery of the document is the date of issue, and the date (if at all) a stamp is required. If a man presents a series of notes for sale, only the notes sold, and they only when sold, need be stamped. The notes returned to the drawer do not require stamps. But, if he should take the same notes and hypothecate them, they would all require stamps, because they are "issued" for use, and are as much notes in law as if they were sold; and the date of hypothecation must be the date of stamping. If a document upon which a stamp is now required, and would not be required after the first day of October, should be issued then and dated back to a period when stamps were required, it would not need a stamp if a person who issues it can show that it was not issued till after Oct. 1, 1872.

BE NEIGHBORLY.—Be sociable; strive to be on visiting terms with the families who live near you, and to gain an influence over them; this can be the more easily done if you are rich; in this case, wealth is a talent; it is an instrumentality for good which every man and women is bound to use to advantage; for a talent unused or unemployed, brings the disapprobation of the infinite one. As long as the world stands, the masses will look up to wealth; they will do things to please the rich; will be at pains to get their commendation, their recognition. Suppose the rich men and women of any church were to cultivate a certain degree of sociableness and friendliness, of neighborly courtesy toward all living within a mile or two of the meeting house, it is perfectly certain that that house would be more encouragingly filled on Sundays than otherwise. But then a good, a physicial good, would come to the good doer. The visit to the poor man's dwelling involves exercise in the open air; by talking with his family, we get new views, new ideas; have different phases of life presented to us, and new feelings and new emotions come across the mind to wake up the powers within us to healthful activities. In the same connection it is advantageous for all, sick or well, to mix among strangers. It breaks up the wearing monotony of home life; breaks up that stagnation of thought and feeling and emotion which attends a life of sameness and inactivity.

A STRANGE DISEASE.—Intense radiation of heat in the great desert of Sahara produces extraordinary effects on insects as well as animals and men. When a caravan starts out to traverse that wide waste of desolation, flies follow on in prodigious multitudes, attracted, no doubt, by odor from camels, but they soon drop dead by the intensified heat. Fleas burrowing in hair, straw, or sacks, are killed off rapidly. But the most singular of all is the malady to which men are incident after being exposed a short time to burning sands and a vertical sun on that arid and life-forsaken region. It is called ragle—a kind of brain fever. The stricken traveler is delighted, amused, and made extensively happy by exhibitions of fantastic forms. He sees mirages, palm trees, groups of tents, shady mountains, sparkling cascades, and misty forms dancing delightfully before his entranced vision. From all that can be gathered upon the subject it appears that a certain condition of atmosphere wholly free from moisture, with intense solar heat, produces effects on the brain very similar to hasheesh. Both exalt the nervous system, and speedily destroy all desire to exist, deprived of that unnatural excitation of the brain.

BAD.—A correspondent of the Boston *Globe* writes: "The traveller is surprised in Aleppo to see every one's face marked with an ugly scar. This is the "Aleppo Button." It is not confined to this city, but is equally prevalent in Bagdad and the cities between. Every resident has sores come out on him—on his face, if he be a native, elsewhere generally if he be from some other place. These are very painful, and last from one to two years. After they heal, they leave an indelible mark in the shape of an ugly looking scar. The physicians have not yet discovered the cause of this thing, nor any certain remedy. I have known one person to have ninety of these boils. Did Job ever live in this place?"

THE "FUNERAL" OF PERE HYACINTHE.—The "funeral" of Pere Hyacinthe took place, according to the London *Echo*, on September 5. It is the custom among Roman Catholic communities to consider any member that deserts them as dead, and the ceremony of burying him is gone through. This was done at the Convent of Dominicans, to which M. Hyacinthe Loyson belonged. A coffin was placed in the middle of the chapel, and the customary burial service chanted. It is said the scene was "most imposing."

The Water-Unicorn.

Among the near kindred of the whale is the famous unicorn—not the companion of the lion on the British coat-of-arms, but its counterpart among the wonders of the deep. Inferior of size to the right whale, it has the advantage of a most formidable weapon, with which Nature has provided it for as yet unknown purposes. This is the monstrous tooth which projects from the upper jaw of the animal; it is as large as a man's thigh at the base, turned in a spiral, and sharply pointed at the end; hollow within, it shows externally the finest and whitest ivory known to the trade. The Narwhal, or nose-whale, was so called because the Dutch, who seem to have had the christening of most quaint things in the northern regions, at first took this horn, projecting straight ahead, ten or even fifteen feet, for a grotesque long nose. Some say the animal uses this odd appendage to pierce holes through the ice when he comes up to breathe; others, that he mows off seaweed with it, on which he grazes. There is no doubt that, at times, he transfixes fish with his gigantic stiletto, so that he may be able to devour them at leisure.

The legend has it, that a king of Denmark, wishing to make somebody a present of a piece of the horn of the unicorn—for such it was long considered—ordered one of his high officials to cut off a piece of the thicker end of a fine specimen which he possessed. The officer did so, and, to his astonishment, found what he had looked upon as a solid horn was hollow, and in the concavity he discovered a smaller horn of the same shape and the same substance. The latter was about a foot long, and this resemblance to the teeth of men first led, it is thought, to the idea that the unicorn might after all be nothmore than a gigantic tooth. In those days, however, the superstitious people attached marvelous power to the wonderful horn, and a brisk trade was carried on in fine specimens, and even in broken fragments.

The male alone possesses this formidable weapon; the female having, instead, two small teeth, of little use for the purpose of attack or defense. In the male, however, one of these two is disproportionately developed, while the other remains of diminuitive size, or disappears gradually altogether, very much as in the case with the claws of certain crustacea. At first sight, it would appear as if this giant of the deep, with his terrible sword would be the terror of the seas, killing and devouring all that came near him. On the contrary, however, the narwhal is a very harmless animal, and generally his own enemy more than that of others. His mouth has no teeth, and immovable lips, and is so small that he can swallow little else but mollusks and little fish; and Scoresby, who found in the stomach of one of these strange beings a ray of two feet in length, came to the conclusion that the fish must have been first transfixed by the tooth, and killed before it was devoured. Otherwise it would be difficult to understand how an active fish should have allowed itself to be caught by an animal unable to seize it with the lips or retain it with the tongue, and in a mouth which had not even teeth to tear it to pieces.

Their swiftness, when they are alone, is marvelous; and their capture would be almost impossible were it not for the curious habit they have of traveling in immense troops, and of taking refuge in little bays, from which they cannot easily escape. Small boats approach them, in such cases, with precaution; the poor animals begin to crowd upon each other; they press their ranks so closely that soon their movements are impeded, and their enormous weapons become interlaced, as each one tries to raise the head high in the air. They can neither escape nor defend themselves, and thus fall an easy prey to the lances of the whalemen.—"*Odd Fish*," in *Dublin University Magazine.*

THE PIANO IN TURKEY.—Leopold De Meyer, the celebrated pianist had *such* an experience in Turkey! He was sent for, when in Constantinople to thump out some music before the Sultan in the Seraglio. It wasn't an eas

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Nov. 1, '72.

TERMS.—The REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year, in advance, or $2,50 when not paid in advance. For six months half these rates.

Advertisements $1,50 per square (ten lines) for three insertion. Advertisements for 3, 6 and 12 months, at reduced rates.

Any person sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash, will receive the REPORTER one year free.

For President
HORACE GREELEY.

For Vice President
B. GRATZ BROWN.

ELECTORS

Edgar Cowan
George W Skinner
Selden Marvin
S Gross Fry
John S Miller
Thomas J Barger
Stephen D Anderson
John Moffat
George B Berrell
Edward Nickleson
Isaiah B Houpt
Samuel A Dyer
Jesse G Hawley
Hiram B Swarr
Bernard Reilly
John Knecht
Frederick W Gunster
David Lowenberg
James M'Knight
Henry Welsh
Henry J Stahle
Robert W Christy
William F Logan
William A Galbraith
Frederick M Robinson
John R Wilson
Philip H Stevenson
John T Bard
George W Miller

The above is the regular democratic electoral ticket—there is no "straight out" or Grant-O'Conor ticket. Democrats all to the polls on Tuesday 5th.

The Lock Haven Republican takes us to task for daring to refer to the impropriety of a minister of the Gospel taking part in a political jubilee, and says that clergymen have just as good a right to do such things as any other class of men. We never denied that, and admitted it, in our article to which the Republican objects, but added that we doubted the propriety of such conduct on the part of a minister of the Gospel. Will the Republican tell us: Is it proper for a clergyman to illuminate his house to show his approbation of a demonstration gotten up in hate and spite, not to say with the direct purpose to insult A. G. Curtin, or any other citizen? We admit his right to do so.

Is it proper for a clergman to illuminate his house to show that he goes in favor of the Cameron-Hartranft ring of plunders? He has the right to do so.

Is it proper for a clergyman to illuminate his house and show his enthusiasm for a man for governor, who visited the low saloons of Pittsburg—the ante-chambers of hell—to drink lager with men and boys in order to have the support of the saloon keepers and whiskey element, as did Gen. Hartranft, a few days before the election, as proven by sworn affidavits? He has the right to do so.

A minister of the Gospel and one who preaches temperance and against dishonesty and wickedness, has the right to show his approval of the men who are guilty of these sins, but what we would like the Lock Haven Republican to do, is to show that it is in place, and becoming for him to do so.

Voters Look.

Under Grant's carpet-bag governers, the debt of nine of the most impoverished of the southern states, has been increased from $76,415,890 to $291,-626,015; Do you sanction such accursed villany as that? Think, the condition the war left those people in, and then think of the carpet-baggers, inflicted upon them by Grant, to steal and plunder them of what little was left, and run them two hundred millions in debt besides! Voters of Centre county—especially you, democrats—go to the polls on next Tuesday and vote for Greeley who has from the start denounced this infamous policy of Gen. Grant.

Chorpenning.

Cessna has been elected to Congress; with his advent there, the Chorpenning swindle will be put upon its feet again and a bill snaked through to swindle the government in the Chorpenning matter.

If Greeley is elected President, no Chorpenning or other swindling job will receive the sanction of his name. Voters of old Centre this concerns you as much as any one else. Will you vote in favor of Grant and the radical Chorpenning swindlers on next Tuesday?

Who Did It?

The Bellefonte Republican, of last week contains the following:

"A Democrat, a good man—one who has never cut his ticket—and we know when we say—sent, after the election, the following dispatch to Alex K. McClure:

BELLEFONTE, PA., Oct. 9th, 1872
To Alex. T. McClure, Phil'a, Pa.—Have you heard the news from Centre? Te H——l with your d——d Liberal Republicans. (Signed) A DISGUSTED DEMOCRAT.

We copy the above dispatch to show the morality of, and the choice language used by men who say that the whiskey Ring went this time with the Republican party."

Now why don't the Republican furnish the name of the author of such a dispatch, if he knows it. We charge it as a fraud of the Republican, until it prints the name of the author. It can't do that. We do not believe there is a democrat in the county indecent enough to be guilty of having such vulgar and profane stuff sent over the wires. We corner Brown on this, sure.

Gen. Grant is notoriously intemperate. Horace Greeley is just the reverse. Ye Honest men, Christians, whom will you choose, next Tuesday?

Democrats, to the election on Tuesday next.

Land Stealing.

Since 1869, under radical congress and with the consent of President Grant, over 200 million of acres of the public lands have been donated to railroad corporations, free of charge, besides some 70 million dollars in bonds to the Union Pacific Railroad, which alone, with the private capital invested, was sufficient to build the road.

There are still a dozen bills for further donations of land, to rich private corporations, which if passed, by the radical congress and signed by Grant, as the former land stealings have been, will leave scarce an acre, for poor settlers who must pay for every foot they occupy.

Voters, will you endorse that policy of Grant, next Tuesday, or go for the honest farmer, Horace Greeley, who is opposed to the gigantic land stealing projects?

The Money.

Voters remember, on next Tuesday, that under Johnsons administration, for the year 1867-8, the whole Judiciary system cost $723,368.57.

In 1870, under Grant, there were squandered on this branch of the civil service, $2,610,352 53.

Can you endorse such squandering as that, by a vote in favor of Grant's re-election, next Tuesday?

From June 30, 1867 to June 30, 1869, being the two last years of President Johnson's term, the expenses of Congress, including books, amounted to $6,651,074. One would really suppose that this was enough to pay the way of our law makers very generously; but the succeeding Congress, the first under the amazingly economical *regime* of Gen. Grant, succeeding in wasting on their own expenses just $11,223,042.

In the Executive Department the increase was still greater. The last two years of the Administration of President Johnson, who was called all sorts of ugly names by the radicals, cost for this department $12,856,200—the first two years of that pink of radical perfection, Grant, cost $18,-709,472, exclusive of the two millions expended in compiling the returns of the Census.

Remember, honest voters, and particularly you who profess to have a love for sobriety and truth, that Gen. Grant is an intemperate man, and that he was twice proven guilty of falsehood—first, in regard to the difficulty with Stanton and the war office, in which matter President Johnson and his entire cabinet, all of whom were republicans, fastened the deliberate lie upon Grant. The second, is the charge that Schnrz made, saying that Grant had sent one of the heads of departments to him (Schurz) to attempt to bribe him with an offer of all the patronage he desired, if he would support Grant's San Domingo scheme. Grant denied that he had sent such an officer to Mr. Schurz, upon which Gen. Pleasanton, Grant's commissioner of internal revenue was brought upon the stand, and he confirmed the statement, in a letter that was published at the time in the REPORTER. Grant subsided.

Honest men, can you vote for a man, notorious for his intemperance, and who has proven so economical about telling the truth. Go to the polls on next Tuesday, 5th, and vote as honest conscience dictates, remembering that Horace Greeley is a model of temperance, and has not been caught in deliberate falsehood.

Only One Ticket.

There is now only one democratic electoral ticket in the field, for the presidential election, on next Tuesday 5th, and that is the one at the head of this paper. The straight-outs, or O'Conor men, met at Harrisburg, last week, and adjourned without making a straightout ticket. They will undoubtedly now vote that made by the regular democratic convention, at Reading.

There never was anything like the way in which the people of South Carolina have been swindled and plundered. The vouchers in the Treasurer's office show the following payments made during the present year upon certificates signed by Franklin J. Moses, jr., to a mob of sham office-holders, professing to be employed by the House of Representatives alone:

176 clerks	$94,019	177 messengers	67,995
162 porters	25,917	64 pages	4,044

—Nearly $192,000 paid to but 561 employees of the House of Representatives—clerks enough for the day of judgment! porters enough to carry a small election by themselves! messengers enough to do the errands of a large city! pages enough for forty folio volumes of chivalry! Very strongly officered and manned this South Carolina House of Representatives seems to have been, and mighty good it would have been in Moses thus to scatter the money if it had only been his own! If an ordinary thief steals nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, what a hue and cry there is about it; but here a parcel of political loafers conspire to filch the last penny from the Treasury of an impoverished State, and, as they all go for Grant, they are pronounced pure patriots!

Bill Brown, in last week's "Republican," loads heaps of abuse upon the democracy of old Centre, and makes a loud boast of carrying the county for Grant, on 5th of November. We think the democrats of old Centre will put a sharp veto upon the brass of old apple-dumplings.

The radical state central committee of this state, has footed up its account and finds that the campaign in this state cost them three million dollars. No wonder Hartranft has 35,000 majority. Corruption did it.

The fellows who had to get Yerkes pardonned that Hartranft and the Cameron ring cause might carry, are now boasting they will carry old Centre next Tuesday. Democrats, put them to shame by giving an increased majority. This can be done, if every democratic vote is polled.

The Family.

Is it right that a family of non-entities fatten at the public crib all the time, to the exclusion of others fitter and more deserving men?

Reader of the REPORTER, honest men, and fair minded republicans, look how Grant has quartered his *freund schaft* upon the country, and say by your vote, on Tuesday, whether you endorse his nepotism:

National Pensioners of the Grant Family.

The nepotism which has characterized the President's Administration has passed all bounds. The following is the latest revised list of the pensioners:

I. Jesse Root Grant, President's father, Postmaster at Covington, Ky.

II. Rev. M. J. Cramer, President's brother-in-law, Minister to Denmark.

III. Brevet Brigadier-General, F. T. Dent, Presidents brother-in-law, one of the illegal military secretaries at the White House.

IV. George W. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Appraiser of Customs at San Francisco.

V. John Dent, President's brother-in-law, exclusive Indian Trader in New Mexico.

VI. Jugde Louis Dent, President's brother-in-law, official office broker.

VII. Alexander Sharpe, President's brother-in-law, Marshal of the District of Columbia.

VIII. James F. Casey, President's brother-in-law, Collector of Customs at New Orleans.

IX. Silas Hudson, President's cousin, Minister to Guatemala.

X. Peter Casey, Presidept's brother-in-law's brother, Postmaster of Vicksburg, Miss.

XI. Alex. Sharpe, Jr., President's brother-in-law's son, cadet at Annappolis.

XII. Orlando H. Ross, President's cousin, clerk in the Third Auditor's office, Washington.

XIII. Fred. Dent Grant, President's son, Second Lieutenant Fourth Cavelry.

XIV. A. W. Casey, President's brother-in-law's brother, Appraiser of Customs, New Orleans.

XV. Nat. A. Patton, son of President's mother's second cousin, Collector of the port of Galveston, Texas.

XVI. Geo. B. Johnson, President's cousin's husband, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third District of Ohio.

XVII. Benj. L. Winans, President's cousin's husband, Postmaster of Newport Ky.

XVIII. D. M. Lamper, M. D., President's second cousin; first a gauger in the Chicago Custom house, next Receiver of the Land Office and United States Depositary at Olympia, W. T.

XIX. James F. McLean, partner with Orvil L. Grant, President's brother, until recently Collector of the Port of Chicago.

XX. E. C. David, husband of the third cousin of the President's wife, special agent of the Postoffice Department in Illinois and Iowa.

XXI. W. D. Bernard. President's wife's cousin, National Bank Examiner for Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and a portion of Ill.

To the ballot-box, on next Tuesday, fellow democrats. There is still hope. Bring along those who remained at home on the 8th of October. Bring out every vote, against the usurper and present taker Grant

Democrats, to the polls, on next Tuesday, 5th. Don't let the presidential election go by default because the ring carried the state by fraud. Up, and at them again. Right is on your side, and no good democrat will be found at home on the 5th.

No Faltering Now.

Manliness, patriotism, and duty to our liberal allies, demand that we shall not falter now in the battle for right. It matters not that a corrupt majority was cast against us at the state election. The enemy has exhausted himself in that struggle. His money is spent, his tricks are played, his frauds are laid open to the day. Now, let freemen assert their rights, unbribed by gain, unawed by power, and unswayed by the fear of defeat.

Historical Questions and Answers.

The Philadelphia Evening Herald puts the following pointed questions and answers:

First Series.—Does the Presidential history of the United States record a single instance in which the incumbent of the highest office in the gift of the people was a habitual frequenter of horse-races? Yes, one; Ulysses S. Grant.

Does this same history point to an instance where a President appointed all his relatives to office? Yes, one, and only one; Ulysses S., Grant.

Does it note a case in which a President was made a millionaire by the gifts of office-seekers? Yes, one; Ulysses S. Grant.

Does it record anywhere the fact that the Presidential office enriched its incumbent? Yes, one, and only one; Ulysses S. Grant.

Does it make mention of any President who held stock in stone quarries, from which all the stone used on the government work at Washington, was furnished? Yes, one; Ulysses S. Grant.

Does it till of any President who sought to carry State elections by bayonet? Yes, one; Ulysses S. Grant. See Governor Geary's annual message in 1870.

Does it record the fact that any President deeming the schools of the United States not sufficiently thorough in their system, sent his son to Europe to have him educated? Yes, one Ulysses S. Grant.

Is it recorded anywhere in Presidential history that a convention comprised almost wholly of Federal officials renominated the tenant of the White House? Yes, one; Ulysses S. Grant.

The black cadet at Annapolis trod on a white cadet's toes. White knocks black down. Black comes up to the scratch and a fight ensues. Black gets "licked" and the white boy is dismissed the service in disgrace. Now, had it been two white cadets who got by the ears would "the Government" ever have interfered? And had blacky "licked" his antagonist instead of being "licked" himself would the white boy have been kicked out of the Academy.

Death of Ex-Governor Johnston.

The Pittsburg newspapers announce the death of ex-Governor William F. Johnston in that city on Friday afternoon last. Governor Johnston was the democratic and liberal candidate for congress in the twenty-third district, and took part in the canvass until prostrated by the disease which terminated in his death.

It is thought that Chief Justice Chase will be compelled to retire from the bench of the Supreme Court this winter on account of failing health.

Loss and Gain.

The Patriot says: The vote for Hartranft may be set down in round numbers at 351,000 and that for Buckalew at 316,000. The full official vote will not materially vary this statement. Now let these figures be compared with the returns of the Presidential election in 1868.

Four years ago Grant's vote in this state was 342,280, showing an increase of 8,720 for Hartranft over Grant; Seymour's vote was 313,382, showing an increase for Buckalew over Seymour of 2,618.

Four years ago Grant received 60-985 votes in Philadelphia. Hartranft is given 69,278 in the returns of that city, a gain of 8,113 over Grant's vote or within a few hundred of the entire gain in the state for Hartranft over Grant in Philadelphia of 14,925. They also show that Buckalew gained 9,000 votes outside of the city of Philadelphia over the vote for Seymour, because he made up for the loss of 6,332 in Philadelphia and 2,618 over.

Extending this view we find that about 17,000 negroes have added their ballots to the white radical vote of 1868. Of these 12,000 were polled outside of Philadelphia. In this estimate we do not include the importations form Virginia and Maryland.

While we do not claim that the rural districts did their full duty at the late election, but, on the contrary admit that they fell far short of what was reasonably expected, we assert that the defeat of Mr. Buckalew lies mainly at the door of Philadelphia. This assertion is fully sustained by the figures just given. Now, the election in Philadelphia is considered the country over as an unmitigated farce, a libel on republican institutions, a black and damning spot in the annals of Pennsylvania politics. The corruption and perversion of the ballot in that city having been the principal cause of the result in the State, the verdict of Pennsylvania has not been honestly and fairly recorded. It is a barefaced cheat from beginning to end. Will the proud people of Pennsylvania stand mute under this bitter insult to their manhood? Will they permit the impudent swindle perpetrated in their name by an audacious ring to pass unrebuked? God of Justice! Is there no punishment for the demons in human shape whose presence here depopulates the infernal pit and peopels the land with thieves and murderers who seize and control the ballot-box?

"Is there not some chosen curse,
Some hidden thunder in the stores of heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the [man
Who owes his greatness to his country's [ruin."

GRANT'S BROTHER-IN-LAW—A SPECIMEN OF "CIVIL SERVICE REFORM."

The President made many unique observations and suggestions in his annual messages, of which a pitying or contemptous Congress took no heed, in his last annual message he said:

The present laws for collecting the revenue pay collectors of custom small salaries, but provide for moieties (shares in all seizures) which, at principal ports of entry raise the compensation of those officials to a large sum. It has always seemed to me as if this system must, at times, work pernicioustly. It holds out an inducement to dishonest men, should such get possession of the offices, to be lax in their scrutiny of goods to enable them finally to make large seizures.

This is precisely what Casey, the President's brother-in-law—who has been retained in office as Collector of the Port of New Orleans in spite of his proven dereliction and incapacity—admits that he did. In his letter to the Secretary of the Treasury (November 23, 1871), on the subject of the Coutourte frauds, he says:

I commenced this investigation on the night of the first day I took charge of this office (April 12, 1869), and in ten days from that date I was fully satisfied of the existence of the Couturie frauds, but, as before stated, kept the matter perfectly quiet until after the arrival of other suspected cargoes.

HIS ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS AND BRIBES.

General Grant was a notorious gift-taker, and President Grant has never refused a present. It has been denied that he ever accepted a gift after he was elected President, but here is one among many proofs to the contrary. Four months after his election to the Presidency $105,000 were transmitted to him in the following cash and securities:

Mortgage and Interest	$40,437.50
Fifty thousand 7-30 United States bonds first series	54,725 50
Cash	19,837.50
Total	$105,000,00

The receipt was duly acknowledged in the following letter:

Washington, D. C., February 17, 1869.
Dear General: Your letter of the 15th, inclosing me the handsome testimonial of the citizens of New York, with the names of all the too generous contributors to it is received. * * *

Through you I wish to thank the gentlemen whose names you have enclosed to me individually and collectively. I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT.

For the purchase of the President's cottage at Long Branch, presented to him after he became President, there were eight subscribers. This is the direct personal statement of Alexander T. Stewart, who said significantly that "he knew of one gentleman who was invited to become a subscriber to that fund."

There were three members of Grant's cabinet, as first appointed, who made him presents, Stewart, Borie, and Hoar. Stewart's givings are well known. Borie had contributed to the Philadelphia house and Hoar to the library presented the President by citizens of Massachusetts. And Daniel Butterfield, who was appointed to the Sub-Treasury in New York, and driven from office by the Black Friday exposure, was the man who got up the New York subscription of $105,-000 for Grant, while Grinnell, appointed Collector, was one of the subscribers.

The Aldine for October is a brilliant number. It opens with a full page drawing, by Victor Nehlig: a graphic and spirited representation of a professional bravo and his employer, and the rival who is about to become their victim. This is followed by "Hollo," and "School discipline," by John S. Davis—the former, a glimpse of boy life in the country; the boy, in this instance, being a truant urchin, who is stolen into the woods with his dog and gun; the latter, a view of a village school-house, in which a girl is doing penance among the boys, probably for missing her lesson. F. T. Vance takes us into the Heart of the Adirondacks, of which he gives us three views—"The Glen," a charming bit of woodland scenery, with a little brook falling over rocks into a still pool; "Preston Ponds," and "Lake Henderson," a moonlight glance at that mountain-girdled sheet of water. From Paul Dixon we have "The Hills of New England," and "Evenings," two characteristic and admirable drawings. Then comes "A Serious Case," by Ernst Bosch; "Temple of Canova," and "Last Moments of Von Weber;" and, last, a group of Snow-Birds," by Gilbert Borling.

The literature is as readable as ever. The subscription price $4.00 per annum, which includes a superb Oil Chromo, and the publishers are James Sutton & Co., 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

SOME FACTS IN THE LIFE OF ULYSSES S. GRANT.

[From the Manchester (N. H.) Union]

The New York World says; "There is a story which has long been current in military circles of a certain captain of the fourth United States Infantry, who, being stationed on the Pacific coast some twenty years ago, repeatedly disgraced himself by being found drunk when on duty. His superior officer, long unwilling to ruin him, finally found himself obliged to take decisive steps. He called the delinquent before him, and insisted upon his giving in his written resignation. "I shall not use this, said the Colonel, unless you compel me to by again publicly bringing scandal upon the service." In that case I shall instantly forward it to Washington." The story runs that after no great lapse of time the unhappy captain once more lapsed. The threat was executed. The army lost an officer and St. Louis gained a citizen. To no man in the country can this story be better known than to President Grant."

We are able to state the facts alluded to above with exactness, and we think it is our duty to do so. While sojourning at Washington in 1867, we met a gentleman who was an officer in that regiment at the time referred to. Its commander was Colonel, afterwards General, Buchanan, who commanded at New Orleans for some time during the late war. The captain referred to was Lieutenant Ulyssess S. Grant. His dissipation was shocking and perpetual, and finally culminated, at a public dinner of the officers, in an offence—nameless here—so flagrant and revolting that Colonel Buchanan gave to Grant the alternative of resignation or a courtmartial. Of course he preferred the former, and resigned, as affirmed above. The Colonel agreed to hold it until Grant got drunk again, which was very soon, and it was then forwarded to the Department. Our informant says that Grant then left the camp, and lived for some time in most abject degradation among the neigboring Indians. Then he went to San Francisco and opened a billiard saloon, which he kept till he "run himself out," when he sailed for New York. Now let us meet him in New York: He arrived without a dollar. He sent to an officer in command in the harbor—and we have this from that officer's own lips—to come to the city and meet him. He did so, and supplied him with money to reach his wife's relatives in Missouri, and not one cent of the money was ever refunded. His career in Missouri while living on the farm of his father-in-law, was simply awful. We will not now say what we know to be true in regard to it. We only add, if required to 'match it," in depravity and degradation, we could not do it in the limits of our acquaintance. We know he carried the same habits into the army, and we bell eve that a hundred thousand of his own men were needlessly sacrificed in consequence, and we can show when and where and how, with abundance of contemporary testimony, which we will produce if anybody wants it. We sincerely believe that Grant is not fit for any public position whatever, intellectually or morally, and that if our people knew the simple truth in regard to him he would not get an honest vote. Let such voters make it their business to learn before they commit the fatal error of voting for him again.

Peterson's Magazine for November is on our table, ahead of all others. It is a usually good number, even for this first class lady's book. The principal Steel Plate, "A Game Two Can Play At," is from an original picture, and is a capital illustration of one of the best stories we have read for months. A prominent feature of this Magazine is its copyright Novelettes, two of which appear in this number, "Lindsay's Love," by Fanny Hodgson, and "Bought With A Price," by Mrs. Ann Stephens, both very far superior to the continued stories to be found in magazines generaly. But, as a cotemporary says, the stories, the fashions, the patterns, in short, everything in Peterson is the best of its kind. The price of this Magazine, too, is another thing in its favor. It is but two Dollars a year. The Prospectus for 1873 is published with this number, and we find that the prices to Clubs are astonishingly low, viz., three copies for 4.50, with a superb Mezzotint (16 inches by 20), "Christ Weeping Over Jerusalem," to the person geting up the club; or six copies for $9.00 and a copy of the Magazine for 1873 as a premium to the person getting up the club; or eight copies for $12.00, and both an extra copy and the premium engraving to the person getting up the club. For large clubs the prices are even lower, a choice of six splendid premium engravings, for framing, is given for fifty cents extra, to subscribers for "Peterson" for 1873. Specimens of the Magazine are sent, gratis, if written for. Subscribe to nothing else until you have seen a copy of this popular Magazine. Address CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Horace Greeley's Deathbed.

Mrs. Horace Greeley is still alive, but gradually sinking. On Saturday afternoon she rallied for a few moments and spoke in a weak subdued tone to those about her. A relapse followed and then she sank into a state of unconsciousness. At 10 o'clock last night her condition was still unchanged, except that the dropsical symptoms had developed themselves on the left side of the chest and between the shoulders.

Mr. Greeley is at his wife's bedside night and day, and feels that nothing but some superhuman power can avert her death within a few hours—Sun, 28th.

OUR CLOTHING STORE.

I have just been to the city, and laid in a full stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and in addition to that a large stock of

HATS and CAPS

of the latest styles; also, BOOTS and SHOES, both kip and calf; also GAITERS, for ladies, of three or four different styles.

TOBACCO and CIGARS, of the best assortment.

JEWELRY and NOTIONS

I solicit a liberal patronage from the kind people of Pennsvalley, as heretofore. Our motto is, SELL CHEAP.

JACOB KRISE
Milroy,
oct 25.6t

THE ONLY PLACE TO BUY

good Boots & Shoes.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Have just received 50 cases of Boots and Shoes.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Sell the cheapest and best Boots and Shoes.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Are the only ones in Centre co. that have Lester Bro's & Co., Boots & Shoes.
Lester Bro's & Co., Boots and Shoes are warranted.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Sell them at Cash prices.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Boots and Shoes never leak or crack.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Boots and Shoes always give satisfaction.

Thousands in this county and out of it have tried these Boots & Shoes.

They have been tested and tried for 15 years and always have given Extra satisfaction.

If you want to save doctor bills buy your Boots and Shoes from Burnside & Thomas.

You can buy the best articles of Tobacco and cigars at half price at Burnsides & Thomas.

The reason you can get such bargains at Burnside & Thomas, they sell for CASH. july19,tf.

Presidential Election Tud'y Nov. 5.

LOTS AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, at Centre Hall, on Tuesday, Nov. 12th at 1 o'clock,

THREE ACRES OF GROUND

of which nearly 3 lots front the Main Street passing through Centre Hall. This tract will be sold in lots, or as a whole to suit purchasers, and at terms to suit buyers.

ALEX. SHANNON,
Agent for J. B. Evans
oct11.5t.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

I, D. W. Woodring, High Sheriff of Centre county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre, on TUESDAY the 5th day of NOVMBER, 1872, for the purpose of electing 29 persons to the electoral college for the election of a President and Vice President of the United States,

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Haines, at the public house of John Limbert, in the town of Aaronsburg.

For the township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose, on the property of Leonard Meryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter, at the house of Chas. Smith, Old Fort.

For the township of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher,

For the township of Ferguson, at the school house in Pine Grove.

For the township of Harris, at the school house in Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte, and Spring and Benner townships, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, at the school house in Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard at the school house in said borough.

For the township of Rush, at Cold Stream school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house of Samuel Askey.

For the township of Marion, at the school house in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, in the school house at Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the township of Howe, at the house of John Reed.

For the township of Penn, at the house of W. L. Musser.

For the township of Liberty, at the school house in Eagleville.

For the township of Worth, at the school house in Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside, at the house of John Boak.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the borough of Unionville and Union township, at Unionville school house.

The general Election in all the Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the county is to be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section or the act the judge of districts shall respectively take charge of the certificates or return of the election of their respectivé districts, produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the third day after the election, being for the present year, on Friday the eighth day of November next, at 2 o'clock P.M., then and there to do and perform those duties required by law of said judges. Also, that in case of sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges. then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors, or clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties of said judge unable to attend.

Given under my hand and seal, at my office, in Bellefonte, this 9th day of Nov. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and in the ninety sixth year of the Independence of the United States.

D. W. WOODRING,
Sheriff of Centre county

REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Centre county, that, by an act entitled An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 17, A. D. 1869, it is provided as follows:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That it shall be the duty of each of the assessors within this Commonwealth, on the first Monday in June of each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the county Commissioners under the eight section of the act of fifteenth April, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and proceed to an immediate revision of the same by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment from the district of which he is the assessor, or whose death or removal from the same shall be made known to him, and add to the same the name of any qualified voter who shall be known by him to have moved into the district since the last previous assessments, of whose removal into the same shall have been made known to him, and also the names of all who shall make claim to him to be qualified voters therein. As soon as this revision is completed he shall visit every dwelling house in his district, and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on his list has died or removed from the district, and if so, to take the same therefrom, or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on his list, and if so, to add the name thereto; and in all cases where a name is added to the list a tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person; and the assessor shall in all cases ascertain, by inquiry, upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a voter. Upon the completion of the work, it shall be the duty of each assessor as aforesaid to proceed to make out a list in alphabetical order, of the white freemen above twenty-one years of age, claiming to be qualified voters in the ward, borough township or district of which he is the assessor, and opposite each of said names state whether said freeman is or is not a housekeeper; and if he is, the number of its residence, in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley or court in which situated and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts; also the occupation of the person, and where he is not a housekeeper, the occupation, place of boarding and with whom, and if working for another, the name of the employer, and opposite each of said names the word "voter;" where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district; and in all cases where the person has been naturalized the name shall be marked with the letter "N;" where the person has merely declared his intentions to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked "D. I.;" where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two as provided by law, the word "age" shall be entered; and if a person has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election, the letter "R" shall be placed opposite each name. It shall be the futher duty of each assesor as aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed, to make out a separate list of all new assessments made by him, and the amount assessed upon each and furnish the same immediately to the county commissioners, who shall add the names to tax duplicate of the ward, borough, township or district in which they have been assessed.

SEC. 2. On the list being completed and the assessments made as aforesaid, it shall forthwith be returned to the county commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists, with the observation and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made but as soon as practicable and placed in the hands of the assessor, who, shall prior to the first of August in each year, put one copy thereof on the door or on the house where election of the respective district is required to be held, and retain the other in his possession, for the inspection, free of charge of any person residing in the said election district who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of the said assessor to add from time to time, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such applicant, and mark opposite each name "D. I.," and immediately assess him with a tax, noting, as in all other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a boarder or housekeeper; if a boarder, with whom he boards; and whether naturalized or designed to be, marking in all such cases the letters opposite the name, "N," or "D. I." as the case may be. If the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized, he shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate or naturalization; and if he claims that he desires to be naturalized before the next ensuing election, he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention: in all cases where any ward, borough, township or election district is divided into two or more precincts, the assessor shall note in all his assessments the election precinct in which each elector resides and shall make a separate return for each to the county commissioners, in all cases in which a return is required from him by the provisions of this act; and the county commissioners, in making duplicate copies of all such returns shall make duplicate copies, seperately and shall furnish the same to the assessor; and the copies required by this act to be placed on the doors of or on election places on or before the first of August in each year, shall be placed on the door of or on the election place in each of said precincts.

SEC. 3. After the assesments have been completed on the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday in October of each year, the assessor shall on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioner shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the second section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said ward, borough, township, or precinct, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in said ward, borough, township, or precinct, on or before six o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday in October; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as hereinafter required.

SEC. 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on the list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district of which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least ten days next preceeding said election; which witness shall take and subscribe a written or partly written and printed affidavit to the fact stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a writen or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein, and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before said election; and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where, and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affidavit was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid and the tax receipt thereof shall be produced for examination, unless the affidavit shall state on his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any, but of the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere, state the fact in his affiant, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenzhip by reason of his father's naturalization; and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of taking the affidavit, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has resided in the State one year and in election district ten days next preceeding such election, he shall be allowed to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavit of all persons making such claims, and the affidavit of the witness to their residence, shall be reserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list, and other papers required by law to be filled by the return Judge with the Prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the Prothonotary's office, subject to the examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax," being added where the claimant to vote on age, the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the lists of persons voting at such elections.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citicen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote: and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," and the month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made the indorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SEC. 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. Ten days preceeding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the assessor to attend at the place fixed by the law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote; or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of such persons thereto, as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with the proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of, or on the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election; and at the election the same course is to be pursued

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRIDAY Nov. 1., 1872.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends, everywhere, will oblige us by sending us local news of interest.

CIRCULATION.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side the county, is larger than that of all other papers in the county. Business men will therefore find this one of the best advertising mediums. We invite all interested to come and inspect our list for themselves.

REMITTANCES.—All monies for subscription will be credited on the subscriber's address, each week; by referring to which our patrons can at all times see how their accounts stand, and a receipt is by this system carried upon each copy of the paper.

—The whooping cough is prevailing among the children hereabouts.

—A few days ago a son of Mr John Bracht, of Penn twp., aged about 10, accidently fell from a wagon loaded with corn; the wheel passed over him lengthwise, breaking one of his arms, and causing other serious injuries.

—We had a very rainy spell, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th night and day.

—We had a sharp frost on last Tuesday and Wednesday mornings.

—The rainy spell is over and the weather remarkably fine since Tuesday.

—Mr. J. F. Miller, of Grashopper Falls, Ks., popped in to us, Tuesday. He intends striking for Washington Ter., in the spring.

—Prof. Thomas, of Pine Grove Mills, died of typhoid fever, on last Monday morning.

—Our young friend, Wm. C. McCool, of Gregg twp., is now a theological student at the Missionary Institute, Selinsgrove. Ditto, Geo. W. Fortney, at Gettysburg.

—Our handsome friend, John Rishel, of this twp., drew more premiums at the fair, than any one else, on choice stock and other articles. Mr. Rishel is a model farmer.

—Jacob Solt has opened a new confectionary in this place.

—At the recent election in Philadelphia the question of "lincense" or "no license" for the sale of liquor was voted upon in five or six wards, under the Local Option law, and every one of them was carried in favor of "license."

—Now is the time to buy stoves, and at Andy Reesman's, at Centre Hall, is the place where you get any kind of stoves at almost cost. Call at Reesman's stove store before purchasing elsewhere, if you wish to save money.

—Mr. Henry Witmer showed us specimens of some fine apples, which he raises. One a French red stripe, measuring 14 inches in circumference, was left at our office. If Mr. Witmer's example were followed by all, choice fruit would be the rule.

—THE CABBAGE WORM.—The cabbage worm is a deadly poison, and as this is the season for eating cabbage and making sour kraut, we think it proper to give this advice: Before using a head of cabbage examine under the leaves, and see if you can't find a little green worm. It is generally found under the third or fourth leaf, although it may be still deeper. Only recently some persons in Bellefonte were poisoned by eating boiled cabbage, in which, it is supposed, one or more of these worms had remained unobserved.

—There is no deception about the Ryndor Organ. We have given one of those instruments a trial, and find it equal in tone as well as finish to any manufactured, and we mean just what we say. Besides this testimony which we voluntarily bring in favor of the Ryndor, all who have tried the instrument which we have in use, have said the same of it, hence the public can rest assured that these organs are first class in tone and make. We cheerfully invite all who wish an instrument, to try our Ryndor, and put it to the test, before purchasing elsewhere

—TURN OUT.—Mine host, George Miller, of the Woodwatd hotel, while driving home from Aaronsburg, on 19th inst., came in contact with a two-horse team passing in opposite direction, and the racket caused thereby, started Mr. Miller's horse on a run; he sustained some painful bruises by being thrown from his buggy.

—Harlacher & Cronmiller are just unpacking their large stock of new goods, and are ready now to wait upon all who wish to buy cheap, and offer bargains second to none elsewhere. All are invited to call and see their stock, no trouble to show goods.

—We are revising our subscription list, and are compelled to strike off such as have not paid up within a reasonable time. We must pay cash in advance for paper, material, &c., and it cannot be expected that we mail the paper for years and years without receiving pay. We will continue this revision until all the names of such are dropped, as draw too hard upon our liberality.

Letter from Rev. Harpster.

MR. FRED. KURTZ: I have just returned from a two months missionary tour into the interior. This is the reason why I have not written you. I propose to go on now to the end regularly. I received a copy of the Reporter last week containing my first letter. My missionary trip led me some two hundred miles into the interior, and was, I think, very successful. I baptized over 200 people. My health is capital and all goes well. If you please you may tell my friends so.

Guntur, India, Sept. 14th, 1872.

Centre County Agricultural Society—Premiums Awarded 1872.

(Concluded.)

CLASS 21.—Preserves, pickles and canned fruit—*Committe*—Miss Lide Dunlap, Mrs Kate Musser, Mrs Kate Dale Mr George Valentine J G Larimer, Jno I Rankin.
Best cider vinegar John Rishel..... 1,00
Best currant jelly Sophie J Hunter..... 2,00
Best apple preserves, do.....do 1,00
Best blackberry jelly, Margaret Rumbarger..... 1,00
Best cucumber pickles, Sarah Sweitzer..... 2,00
Best canned peaches, Mrs F P Green. 2,00
Best grape wine Mrs J B. Webb..... 1,00
CLASS 22—Domestic Manufactures—Committee—Robert Kendell, Agnew Sellers
Best homemade linen Anna McBride. 1,00
Best shirt hand made, Jenny Stewart. 1,00
Best Quilt Mrs F Bartly..... 3,00
Best knit counterpane, Mrs J C Moss 2,00
Best comfort, Louisa A Layden..... 2,00
Best woolen Blankets Keller Stewart & Co..... 2,00
Best white bed spread, Harriet Gray.. 2,00
Best woolen carpet Keller Stewart & co 2,00
Best black wool cloth " " " 1,00
Best flannel " " " 1,00
Best Jeans " " " 1,00
Best pair wool hose hand knit Miss S E Young..... 2,00
Best white wool yarn Keller Stewart & co..... 1,00
Best patch work quilt Miss S A Weidensall..... 2,00
CLASS 23—Ornamental Work—Committee—A G Curtin Jr. Mrs J P Harris Miss Sadie E Curtin.
For most meritorious piece of ornamental work of any kind Mrs J A Beaver..... 2,00
Best silk embroidery, Mrs Guggenheimer..... 2,00
Second best Mrs Guggenheimer..... 1,00
Best worsted work Miss Jennie C Ryman..... 2,00
Second best worsted work Miss Sallie [illegible] 1,00
Best embroidered chemisette, Miss M L McBride..... 2,00
Second best Anna C Teats..... 1,00
Best embroidered skirt Mrs A Sternberg..... 2,00
Second best Mary J Armor..... 1,00
Best embroidered infants dress Mary J Armor..... 2,00
Best worsted worked slippers Mrs. M J Johnston..... 2,00
Second best..... 1,00
Best bead work, Mary McCafferty..... 1,00
Best shell work Clara C Zimmerman. 1,00
Best seed wreath Mrs J Seibert..... 1,00
Best vase of flowers Miss Mattie Boalich..... 1,00
Best hearth rug Mrs E Housel..... 1,00
CLASS 24.—Girls Department—*Committee*—Wm. Allison Jr. M. G. Barnhart, Sallie F. Everhart, Mrs. J. L. Musser, Miss N J McEwen.
Best woolen mittens, Miss S Young... 1,00
Best variety of rose tatting, Miss S E Young—silver butter knife.
Second best variety of rose tatting, Miss S E Young..... 1,00
Best chair tidy, Mrs. B Lobe, pair napkin rings
Second best sofa cushion, Mrs B Lobe 1,00
Best tatted collar, Nora Bennet—pair pickle forks.
Pin cushion, second best, Lizzie F Baker..... 1,00
Lamp mat, second best, Miss Hattie Ammerman..... 1,00
Best lamp mat, Miss Hattie Ammerman—pair napkin rings.
Best pair wool mittens, Sallie Benner—pair sugar spoons.
Second best needle book, Miss Benner 1,00
Best sofa cushion, Miss Annie Jack—pair napkin rings.
Best thread chair tidy, Miss Mattie Boalich,—pair napkin rings
Best needle book, Lizzie F Baker,—tea spoons.
Best pin cushion, Mrs. N Hillibish,—pair napkin rings.
Second best thread chair tidy, Mary J Williams..... 1,00
CLASS 25.—Ornamental Articles.—*Committee*—J L Spangler, M L Foster, S S Wolf.
Best floral wreath, Lizzie F Baker.... 2,00
Best Pharmacutical preparations &c F P Green—Diploma
Best collection of Books Nels'n Lucas 2,00
Best cage of canaries, C T Garbrick... 1,00
Best afghan, Mrs H N M'Alister—Diploma
Best specimens penmanship, G S Oplinger—Diploma.
CLASS 26.—Contributions by twp's, or by number of individuals of the Township—*Committee*—W A Boal Chairman.
Six specimens white wheat, Harris twp 2,50
Six specimens red wheat, Harris twp 2,50
Six specimens yellow corn, Harris twp 2,50
Six specimens oats, Harris twp..... 2,50
Two half bushels buckwheat Harris twp..... 1,00
Six half bushels Peerless potatoes Harris twp..... 2,50
Best one peck timothy seed harris twp 2,50
Best one peck clover seed, harris twp 2,50
Best and largest collection of vegetables, Harris twp..... 2,50
Six half bushels white corn ears, Harris Twp..... 2,50

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th ult., at the residence of the bride's parents, in Gregg twp., by Rev. J. W. Leckie. Mr. Wm. Royer, to Miss Barbara J. Evans.

On 24th ult., by Rev. S. G. Shannon, John Kenley to Miss Mary M. Fleming, both of Lewistown.

DEATHS

In Bellefonte, on 12th inst., Debora D. Shugert, daughter of J. D. Shugert, aged 10 months and 16 days.

On 4th inst., at Bellefonte, Simon Cameron, son of Thomas Burnside, aged 8 years and 4 months.

On 15 inst., in Miles twp., of croup, Nevin, son of Peter S. Bierley, aged 8 years.

On 16th inst., in Miles twp., of dropsy, Elizabeth Grimes, aged 78 years.

On 26th Oct, in Penn twp., of consumpiton, David Stover, aged about 55 years.

On the 23rd inst., in Gregg twp., of apoplexy, Michael Shultz, aged 80 years, 3 months and 6 days.

PUBLIC SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises in Haines twp., on Saturday Nov., 16 1872, the real estate are Josh. Roush, dec'd, adjoining Jac. Bower, Henry Fidler, Henry Hess, and others, containing 8 acres strict measure, 6 acres of clear, and the balance timber. The clear land is under good cultivation, and thereon erected a two-story house, bank barn, and other improvements. There is a good young orchard on the premises, also Cherries, Peaches, and other small fruit, and a well near the house.
Terms.—One half the purchase money on confirmation of sale, and the balance in 1 year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.
AARON DUTWEILER,
Guardian.

Good News for the Ladies.

FALL OPENING OF

Bonnets, Trimmings, Millinery, at

MRS. MARY E. SHOOPE'S

In Centre Hall.

Mrs. M. E. Shoope, has just returned from Philadelphia, with the latest fashions and a complete stock of
New Bonnetts, New Hats, Elegant Trimmings, &c.,
which will be sold or made up, as usual at reasonable prices. Also, old ladies Dress Caps.
The new style's are very pretty. Ladies call and see them early. First come, first served. nov 1 4t

ASSIGNEE ACCOUNT.
Notice is hereby given that the third and final account of T. M. Hall assignee of J. P. Shope, has been filed to November term of Court, 1872 and unless exceptions are filed to said report on or before the first day of said term, that said account will be confirmed by the Court.
JNO. MORAN

REGISTERS NOTICES.

The following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed on record in this office for the examination of heirs creditors legatees and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphans Court to be held in Bellefonte, for allowance and confirmation, on Wednesday the 27th day of November, 1872.

1 The account of Mary A. Turner and Thomas M. Turner, executers of the last will and testament of James Turner, late of Bellefonte Borough Centre county, deceased.

2 The account of John Nutzell, one of the executers of the last will and testament of Sampson Glosener, late of Curtin twp., Centre county, dec'd.

3 The first and final account of James Armor, guardian of Elvina Bayard, minor child of John A Bayard, late of Bellefonte dec'd.

4 The account of Henry Yearick, Guardian of John F. Gettig, minor child of William Gettig, late of Centre county, dec'd.

5 Partial executorship account of Thomas Roop acting executor of &c., of Joseph Noreross, late of Halfmoon twp., Centre county dec'd.

6 The administration account of Mary Pottsgrove and Isaac Underwood administrators of all and singular the goods chattles, rights and credits which were of Jacob Pottsgrove, late of Unionville, Centre county, dec'd.

7 The administration account of Samuel Gilliland, administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of William Price late of Hairrs twp. dec'd.

8 The administration and Distribution accounts of Henry Miller administrator of &c., of Adam Miller, late of Miles twp., dec'd.

9 The account of John Chambers and George W. Gray, executors of the last will and testament of James Chambers, late of Patton twp., Centre county, dec'd.

10 The account of Peter Johnson and John Curtin, administrators of &c., of Austin Curtin, late of Boggs twp., Centre county dec'd.

11 The account of J. S. Barnhart, administrator of Benjamin Gingrich, late of Harris twp, dec'd.

J. H. MORRISON,
Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield, and the Honorable W. W. Love and the Honorable Henry Dodge, Associate Judges, in Centre County, having issued their precept, bearing date the 4th day of January, A. D., 1872, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Nov. next, being the 25th day of Nov. 1872, and to continue two weeks.
Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.
Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of April in the year of our Lord, 1872, and in the ninety-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.
D. W. WOODRING, Sheriff.

Horse Disease.

BUFFALO, October 22.—The horse disease is still on the increase, and over seven-eights of all the horses in the city are afflicted. The disease appears everywhere, breaking out as severely among private coach horses as in car and omnibus stables. The street car horses have been withdrawn from all short trips, and the cars are making fewer trips and slower time. Among 250 horses owned by Catheres not one animal is free from disease.

The Express this morning publishes a table showing the number of horses sick in twelve livery stables in this city, which shows that out of 415 horses only 13 are able to work, and out of twelve all but one are closed. Of one hundred hackmen in the city only ten appeared yesterday, and there are none at all visible to-day. Omnibus companies' trips are suspended for the past three days, and truck horses all laid up. Out of 27 horses owned by the express company, only one is being worked. The disease has appeared among the fire department horses, but not to a general extent. Back in the country the disease has not yet appeared.

On the canal it has broken out but very little, but should it become general the damage to shippers and carriers cannot be estimated. In some few cases where it has appeared the horses have been taken out of the stables, away from other teams, and in this way the towing companies hope to prevent the epidemic from becoming general. So far not more than a half dozen horses have died. The disease is not considered fatal until it reaches the lungs. Many of our veterinary surgeons have visited Canada to inquire into the nature and method of cure.

The symptoms appear to be a bad cough, with a running of the nostrils, and horses afflicted with the disease eat and drink but little. There is no question among horsemen here but this is a Canadian disease, which has swept through Montreal, and still existing in the latter place. It seems to be spreading east, having already appeared in Rochester. At Niagara Falls and Suspension bridge nearly all the horses are afflicted.

LOCKPORT, New York, October 22.—The horse disease is prevailing here to an alarming extent. The stables are all closed. The disease has broken out in the canal stables. At Tonawanda and Rochester the horse epidemic is prevailing and on the increase. At Tonawanda it has broken out among the horses in the canal stables.

MONTREAL, October 22.—The city passenger railroad cars have been compelled to stop running on account of the prevalence of the horse epidemic.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The weather this morning is very damp and foggy. The horse disease has now spread to every stable in the city. The symptoms of contagion are visible on almost every horse on the streets. Stages and street car lines are continuing to lessen their trips. At about eight o'clock last evening there was not a Broadway stage between the Battery and City Hall, and this morning that thoroughfare seems to be almost without vehicles. Altogether it is calculated that about eighteen thousand horses are now afflicted.

AUGUSTA, ME., October, 25.—A Large number of cases of the horse disease have appeared here. Only one has terminated fatally.

HUDSON, October 25,—The horse epidemic appeared here and in the adjacent towns yesterday.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 25.—It is reported that the Canadian horse disease has made its appearance in this city and a number of horses are already suffering from it.

NEW YORK, October 27.—Twenty-five horses died to-day in this city.

ROCHESTER, October 26.—A cold rain has been falling since yesterday forenoon, and everything out of doors wears a dismal appearance. The reports this morning of the horse disease are very discouraging. More fatal cases have been reported this morning than during the whole time since the disease made its appearance here, The streets are deserted of horse, but wagons and carts drawn by men are plenty. The loss to all branches of business is immense.

BRUNSWICK, Me., October 26.—The horse disease has appeared both here and at Topsham. The cases thus far reported are of a very mild character.

BALTIMORE, October 26.—Some horses here are singularly sick, but not of the Northern epidemic.

BOSTON, October 26.—The first known and authenticated case of the disease, now so prevalent among horses, being communicated to a human being, was reported here to-day. Russel White, a driver of engine 4, while attending to his horses, was suddenly taken with the disease, and was taken home. He had all symptoms of the epizooty, caughing, running of the nose and eyes, and general feverish debility.

October 27.—All the horse railroad travel in this city and vicinity was suspended to-day. The rain continues, and the owners of horses, unattacked, keep them sheltered for safety. Many of the animals first attacked are said to be convalescent.

DETROIT, Mich., October 26.—The horse disease appeared here on Thursday, and a large number of horses are now affected. The street cars on four routes hauled off yesterday. The district has also reached the lumbering district north of Saginaw.

OGDENSBURG, October 26.—The horse disease has appeared at Malone, near here.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The horse disease to-night is reported to be unabated; in fact, the distemper is said to be spreading. The feeling of alarm, is increasing, and the owners of animals not seriously affected are keeping their horses in stables, giving them every care. American Girl is already almost recovered from her slight attack. It is estimated that in the city and immediate vicinity there are from thirty to forty thousand horses suffering from welldeveloped symptons. The disease has begun to exhibit new and alarming phrases, which are looked on as highly dangerous. The inflammation of the throat extends to the lungs, and rapidly grows more alarming, and the coughing is fearfully convulsive. The animal pants for breath and becomes quite cold at the extremities. This seems to be the warning of a fatal ending of the malady, and if it continues as widely prevalent as it is now for a few days longer, there can be but little doubt that hundreds of horses affected will die. The number of cars running has decreased very considerably to-day, although this is not quite so much due to disease as to the great inclemency of the weather. The Ninth Avenue Railroad stopped its cars, did also the Fifth Avenue Stage Company. In some stables the distemper has made no apparent increase. At least six hundred cars have been withdrawn from the city railroad lines. In this branch alone the disease throws 1,000 men out of work. The hackmen have almost tripled their fares for passengers in utter violation of law, and refuse to carry those refusing to pay the illegal rate. It is stated that the U. S. Express Company has forty-seven car loads of freight in Jersey City, in consequence of the scarcity of teams.

A novel sight was furnished this afternoon by some men dragging loaded wagons, while others pushed behind. The losses to the business community are already said to be very heavy and to reach hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Rev. H. W. Beecher is frequently visiting his sick horse "Billy" at Brooklyn. That city is suffering similar to New York. At the principal piers freight is filled up for want of means to remove it. The steamship India, which arrived on Friday has not yet commenced to discharge her cargo. If the present state of things continues a week the steamers cannot be unladen, and a general cessation of business must ensue as regards the carrying of freight, One of the greatest inconveniences is the lack of horses for funerals. In Brooklyn the railroad companies will probably withdraw all their cars to-morrow to give the disabled horses a chance to rest. A few fatal cases are reported, but not definitely settled whether they have been caused by the epidemic. A medical authority says that under the most favorable circumstances the disease runs from seven to ten days, and with the present bad weather it may linger longer. At all events, it is considered that the present inconvenience to the public is liable to continue until the latter part of the coming week.

The Inundation Along the Po—Terrible Destruction of Property.

Rome, October, 25—The inundation in the river Po continues. The water has risen to an alarming height overflowing the banks and flooding the surrounding country for miles, causing a general devastation.

The immediate cause of the inundation was the swelling of the Po and its tributaries by the heavy rains, which still continue. Houses, crops, farms, stock, etc., have been swept away by the flood. It is believed that many lives have been lost, but the facts cannot yet be ascertained.

Whole villages are inundated, and the unfortunate inhabitants have been compelled to seek more elevated districts for safety. Thousands of them have been rendered totally destitute by the calamity.

In the plains of Piedmont and Lombardy, through which the Po flows, a large proportion of the growing crops has been destroyed. The traffic at navigable parts of the river is at a stand still. The Mincio and Tecine affluents of the Po, have also overflowed their banks, causing considerable trouble.

Burning of the Escurial.

A dispatch from Madrid, Spain, states that the celebrated monastery known as the Escurial, 24 miles from Madrid, was struck by lightning on the evening of the 2d inst. The building was quickly on fire, and so rapid was the progress of the devouring element that the dome and tower of the magnificent edifice soon fell. The royal palace, with its splendid library of books and paintings and rare and costly manuscripts, was in great danger, but a brigade of engineers, fully equipped with materiel for use in such emergencies, left Madrid for the Escurial and succeeded in saving the library and other treasures of the convent.

The Escurial was a combined palace, convent and tomb, and for these purposes was built by Philip II, named by the monks the "Holy Founder." His object was to carry out the will of his father in constructing the royal burial place and to fulfil a vow made by him during the battle of St. Quentin, August 10, 1557, in return for the aid of San Lorenzo, which he implored. The French were defeated with immense loss in the battle, and the colossal structure of the Escurial is said to be in proportion to the fear and piety of Philip during and subsequent to the affray. The first stone of the building was laid April 23, in the year 1563, by Juan Bautista de Toledo, and the edifice was completed September 13, 1584, by his celebrated pupil, Juan de Herrara. On the same day of the same month, September 13, in the year 1598, Philip the second expired in the building, having lived fourteen years—half king and half monk—in the vast convent.

The Escurial was a rectangular-parallelogram of 744 feet from north to south and 580 feet from east to west. The interior was divided into courts, which represent the bars of a gridiron. On the north Linga is a subterranean gallery 108 feet long, 10 feet high and 7 feet in breadth, which was tunneled in the 1770 by the Monk Pontones, to afford communication withthe villagers during the winter hurricanes. The square of the convent buildind covers 3,000 feet. There are 63 fountains, 12 cloisters, 80 staircases, 16 courtyards, and 3,000 feet of painted fresco. The grand central Doric and Ionic portal was never opened except to receive royalty, dead or alive. The body of a dead monarch was borne in by three noblemen and three monks.

REMEDY FOR THE HORSE DISEASE

First cover the horse well with woolen blankets, except the head, then put him into a well ventilated, dry stable, with plenty of straw under him; then dissolve ½ ounce sulphate of soda in a pail of water, (repeat this daily), and keep off all excitement. Then make pills of 1 ounce each of the following composition:

Charcoal, 2 ounces; elecampane, 2 ounces; nitrate of soda, 1½ ounces; asafoetida in powder, 1½ ounce; Duvoy's horse powder, 1 package; extract of licorice, 3 ounces; Sal amonia, ½ ounce, and honey or molasses, 1 pint.

Mix the powders well and add the honey work it up to a pill mass and make pills twice as long as thick, (of 1 ounce each), give one pill to the horse every hour for the first three hours; then one pill every three hours for the next 12 hours, then one pill every four to six hours thereafter.

JOHN H. ORVIS

WILL SPEAK

AT MILLHEIM,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, 2nd,

Democrats, Turn Out.

HOW WHEN & WHERE TO ADVERTISE SEE THE ADVERTISERS GAZETTE BY MAIL 25 CENTS GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. 41 PARK ROW NEW YORK

C. F. Herlacher N. Cronmiller.

NEW GOODS!

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL GOODS!!!

HERLACHER & CRONMILLER

Wish to inform the citizens of Potter that they have opened an entire new stock of goods in their old quarters, and will keep constantly on hand a full and good assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
ALPACAS,
Poplins,
PLAIDS,
Lustres.
and all other kinds of
DRESS GOODS,
full line of
NOTIONS and FANCY Goods
Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes
CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,
STONEWARE, CEDARWARE,
SUGARS,
TEAS, COFFEES,
FISH, SALT,
etc., etc., etc.,

All of which we offer at greatly reduced prices.
Highest prices paid for country produce. By strict attention to business we hope to merit and receive the patronage of the public

NE PLUS ULTRA.

No Better Place!

The subscriber is just receiving from the eastern cities a Full Stock of
FALL and WINTER GOODS
which he has determined to sell very cheap, consisting of

DRY GOODS and

Prints, Muslins, Opera Cantons, and Woll Flannels, Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Delains, Alpacas, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Sateens, Tameise, together with a full stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

NOTIONS:

A full stock, consisting part of Ladies and Children's Merino Hose, Collars, Kid gloves, best quality silk and Lisle thread Gloves, Hoods, Nubias, Breakfast shawls, &c,

HATS & CAPS,

A full assortment of
Men's Boy's and Children's
of the latest style and best.

CLOTHING,

Ready made, a choice selection of Men's and Boy's of the newest styles and most serviceable materials.

BOOTS & SHOES,

A very large stock of Men's Women's and Children's and sold very low.

Queensware,

full assortment.

GROCERIES

a full stock at the lowest prices, At the old stand of
WM. WOLF.

W. J. McManigal,

Wholesale and retail dealer in

HARDWARE and CUTLERY,

Iron, Nails, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Wall Paper, &c.

Milroy Mifflin Co., Pa.

To Shoemakers,
I have just received a large stock of
FRENCH KIP
FRENCH MOROCCOES
FRENCH CALF SKINS
LINING SKINS
RUSSIA BRISTLES
RED SOLE LEATHER
SHOE MAKERS TOOLS
PAT., AWL HAFTS AT 10 CENTS
SHOE THREAD &c.
Call early and examine
Oct 11 3m W M'J M'MANIGAL

BOSTON

Boot & Shoe Store!

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT

With New Goods & New Prices!

Having determined to engage in business at this place, we have opened up in Room
NO. 5 BUSH'S ARCADE,
BELLEFONTE, PA., the largest, most complete and cheapest stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &C.,
that has ever been opened up in this part of the State. At our store you can find in the Boot and Shoe line

Anything You Want,

from the finest boot to the cheapest slipper, and we know if you once call and
EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES.
you will concede that it is to your interest to purchase from us.
WE SELL AT BOSTON RATES.
Repairing Neatly Done.
B. L. BATCHELLER & CO.
July 19tf.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.,

R. F. Rankin & Co.,

(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS
AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

PURE WINE & LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes.
SHOULDER BRACES,
TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety
Also, Choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually kept in first class Drug Store.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFU Y COMPOUNDED.
tf.1june R. F. RANKIN & CO.

Burning of the Escurial.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.
Corrected by C. D. Keller.
White Wheat $1,80, Red 160.... Rye..... 75..... Corn 60 .... Oats 40..... Barley 60. 70..... Cloverseed 5,00 ..... Potatoes 45, Lard per pound 8..... Pork per pound 09 Butter 20..... Eggs 20. ..... Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8..... Bacon 8 ..... Ham 12

LEWISTOWN MARKETS
White wheat 1,75.... Red wheat 1,65.... Rye 60..... Corn 60..... Oats 35..... Barley 50..... Cloverseed 4,50..... Timothyseed, 350..... Salt 2 50 per sack..... Bacon 10c..... Ham 16..... Butter 20... Eggs 15..... Plaster 9 50

USE PAIN CURE OIL
"THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT" FOR
Pains, Sores, Wounds and Lameness.
BUY IT! TRY IT!
For Fever and Ague, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Rheumatism, . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Neuralgia, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Fever Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Cholera Morbus, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Sprains, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Headache, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Bruises, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Corns and Bunions, Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Lameness, . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED,
And we challenge the world to produce its equal. Used Externally and Internally for
MANY KINDS OF DISEASE.
Ask for PAIN CURE OIL. Take no other, for we WARRANT IT TO CURE.
It is not a strong ammonia preparation, but a soothing compound, made from
Pure Vegetable Oils, Herbs and Extracts, and is clean and safe to use.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
McCLURE & EATON, PROPRIETORS, Bedford, Pa
Sold wholesale and retail by F. P. Green.

W. A. CURRY,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable. Give him a call.
Oct 11, 3m.

School Tax.

To all whom it may concern: The duplicate of school Tax for Potter school district for the 1872, has been placed in the hands of Fred Kurtz, Treasurer of the School Board, in accordance with the Act of Assembly of 1869, for collection.
All persons paying said tax on or before the 15th of November, will be allowed a deduction of five per cent; from the 15th of November to 14th of Dec. no deduction and after that date 5 per cent will be added. By order of the Board.
FRED KURTZ,
Sept. 20. Treasurer.

THE Very Best Buenos Ayers

Sole Leather,

FRENCH, GERMAN AND COUNTRY

CALF SKINS,

SHOEFINDINGS, &c., &c.,

At reasonable rates, next door to C. D. Keller's store, Bishop Street Bellefonte Penn'a.
E. GRAHAM & SON.
Oct 11 tf.

A. SUSSMAN

LEATHER & SHOE FINDING.

in lower room, No. 1. Bush's block, where he keeps on hand a stock of
WHITE and RED LEATHER and HARNESS.

Kips and Calf Skins

French and City Finish.

STRING LEATHER, SHOE-FINDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Raw Hides

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Trunks and Valises

OF ALL KINDS.

RAW FURS, of all kinds bought and highest price paid.

Clover and Timothy Seed

always bought and on hands. WHEAT and OATS specially bought and the highest Cash price paid.
Go to Sussman's, there you can buy cheaper than elsewhere, as everybody knows, who ever dealt with him. He lets no one off without a good bargain.
Next door to Sussman's is the cheap dry goods establishment of Isaac Guggenheimer. apl8.tf.

ADAM HILD,

PAINTER, MILROY, Mifflin co., Pa.

offers his services to the citizens of Mifflin Centre and adjoining counties, in

House, Sign and Ornmenatal Painting.

GRAINING
Oak, Walnut, Maple. Ash, Mahogony, &c.
Plain and Fancy Paperhanging. Orders respectfully solicited.
All fine work done for other painters.
June 7 y.

JOHN C. MOTZ & CO.

BANKERS.

MILLHEIM, CENTRE CO., PA.

Receive Deposits and allow interest.
Discount Notes.
Make Collections.
Issue Eastern Exchange.
And a general Banking Business done.
JOHN C. MOTZ,
A WALTER, Cashier. PRESIDENT. mar22tf.
C. PECK. J. T. LEE.

PECK & LEE'S

New

Coach Manufactory.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

The undersigned have opened a new establishment, at their new shops, for the manufacture of
Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,
PLAIN AND FANCY
of every description.
All vehicles manufactured by them are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.
They use none but the best material, and employ the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Come and examine our work before contracting elsewhere.
PRICES REASONABLE,
All kinds of Reparing done.
18.y. PECK & LEE.

Duff's College.

The oldest and most reliable Institution for obtaining a Mercantile Education.
Practical business men as instructors.
For information, write for a circular to P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburg, Pa.
oct 4 3m eom

RYNDER'S MUSIC STORE,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

The proprietor of Rynder's Music Store desires to call the attention of the people of Centre county, to the fact that they

Can Save Money

by purchasing their musical instruments of Rynder's Music Store. We are selling

Double Reed, Six Stop, Five Octavo Organs, at $140,

(superior in tone and finish, to those that are hawked and peddled throughout the country at $175 to $200.) These we warrant for five years. We give any reasonable credit desired to responsible parties.

We beg leave to call your attention to the following instruments, sold in Pennsvalley this year, which you would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere:

CENTRE HALL.
S. S. WOLF, Ryder Organ..... $325.00
WM. GALBRAITH, Ryder Organ..... 140.00
LEMONT.
DR. J. Y. DALE, American Organ..... $375.00
PETER SCHRECK, Ryder Organ..... 140.00
AARONSBURG.
WM. ETTINGER, Ryder Organ..... $240.00
BOALSBURG.
MISS E. E. HUNTER, Melodion..... $130.00

In a few weeks we will call attention to our

PIANO DEPARTMENT.

In short by writing a letter to us and getting our prices—we deliver all instruments—

You Can Save From $40 to $60 on an Organ.

Address,

RYNDER'S MUSIC STORE, Lock Haven, Pa.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

C. D. KELLER,

BISHOP STREET BELLEFONTE, PENN'A,

is now prepared, at the Old Stand on Bishop Street, to sell

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Boots, Shoes, Carpets,

CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE, &C., &C,

at greatly reduced prices. He is also prepared to purchase

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN!

FOR WHICH HE WILL PAY THE

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE!

ASH PURCHASERS WILL FIND SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS THERE
apr.19tf. C. D. KELLER

I. Guggenheimer.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Sussman & Guggenheimer, except the Leather and Shoe-findings, has filled up his shelves with a lot of
SPLENDID NEW GOODS,
embracing
READY MADE CLOTHING,
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES
and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.
ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.
P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in
LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS, in the old room, where he may always be found. 12ap.tf.

COAL,

LIME,

and POWDER!

COAL—Wilkesbarre Coal, Chestnut Stove, Egg, furnace and foundry, Coal—of best quality, at the lowest prices. Customers will please note that our coal is housed under commodious sheds.
LIME—Wood or coal burnt Lime, for sale at our kilns, on the pike leading to Milesburg.
POWDER.—Having received the agency for Du Pont's Powder AT WHOLESALE, we shall be pleased to receive orders from the trade.
Office and yard near south end of Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Depot, Bellefonte, Pa.
n v SHORTLIDGE & CO.

WAR! WAR!

On High Prices.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.
H. R. SMITH,
of Potters Mills.

NEW GOODS!

We would most respectfully inform his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has taken possession of Thompson's old quarters, which have been remodeled and improved, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him by calling.
NEW GOODS!
He has just received one o the largest stocks of all kinds of Merchandize ever brought to Centre county, which he intends to sell at scuh figures as will make it an object for all persons to

Farm, Garden and Household.

POTATO MUFFINS.—One pint of milk, six large potatoes mashed, one egg, one desert spoonful of butter, and about one gill of sweet milk.

TEA CAKES.—Eight ounces of flour, four ounces of butter, eight of currants, eight ounces of sugar, the white of one egg, and the yellows of two. Roll the paste into the thickness of biscuits, and cut in any form you wish.

BUTTER SPONGE-CAKE.—Sixteen eggs, the weight of fourteen in sugar, ten in flour, half a pound of butter, melted, but not put in hot, poured in just before the cake is put in the oven; season with lemon. Bake in shallow pans, and cut in slices.

DRY-PICKING POULTRY.—The practice of scalding poultry before picking has very properly been vetoed by market dealers. Fowls may be plucked with equal facility and with better effect in preserving the flesh immediately after death, and before they have had time to cool. The action of the market men is to be commenced, and those sending dressed poultry to market will do well to act in accordance with it.

HOW TO SAVE CLOVER SEED.—A Canada farmer put a wire bottom in a trough in which he fed his stock—the wire being two or three inches above the close bottom of the trough. The stock, in pulling the clover hay from the rack, would scatter the seed, almost pure, through the wire into the receptacle below. In this way he saved seed enough for his own sowing, and to pay for all the dry goods used in his family and received $25 in cash besides.

FARMERS' SHOULD VISIT.—One of the most important duties of the farmer is to visit his neighbor. Be neighborly; be social; let out those good social feelings; make them grow; go see your neighbor, and learn of his success; exchange ideas; confer with one another. If our farmers would do this, if one farmer would only visit around his whole neighborhood once every three months, a world of good would be accomplished. The social virtues would be promoted, and useful knowledge gained.

ALMOND PUDDING.—Half a pound of blanched almonds, four ounces of white sugar, six tablespoonfuls of rosewater, half a pint of sweet cream, three eggs, a little grated lemon-peel. Put the almonds in a mortar and put a few spoonfuls of sugar on them, and rub them fine, then add the rosewater, beat the remaining sugar, and the eggs together separate, and then add them to the mixture in the mortar. When all are well mixed, warm a little, then put a little crust around the edges or sides, and bake half an hour.

MEAT PIE.—Cut up some pieces of good tender raw beef or mutton, season with pepper, salt, and if liked, one finely minced onion; boil a half dozen good sized mealy potatoes, wash smooth and well with milk enough to form a dough to make the crust; salt to please the taste, roll out full half an inch thick, and line a buttered dish large enough to hold the meat; lay in the meat, add a teacup of water, or less if the pie is to be for a small family, then roll out a thick crust of the potato, covering the top of the pie at least an inch thick and bake about an hour and a half.

TO PURIFY MILK PANS.—Place in a convenient position a vessel of suitable dimensions for the size of the dairy, from a half barrel to a hogshead. In this shake quicklime, enough to make a thin whitewash when full of water, and cover to keep out dust and dirt. The time will settle, leaving a solution of lime over it as clear as spring water. After using the milk pans, etc., wash them as other utensils are washed and rinsed; then dip them in the adjoining cask of lime water, so that every part becomes immersed therein; set them to drain and dry, and the purification is complete.

BREAD MAKING.—In making bread always use potatoes or nice corn meal. The corn meal need not be made into mush; scald it first in the mixing pan before adding the flour, then set in the usual manner. The most prejudiced person cannot detect by the taste any corn in the bread, but there is an increased sweetness, and it keeps moist much longer. Of course the best corn meal must be used. Besides the improvement in the bread, the flour barrel holds out longer and health is promoted. Put about one part of corn to three parts of flour when setting the sponge.

RIPENING PEARS.—The following method of ripening pears is given by an extensive fruit culturist: The requisites are a cool room and woolen blankets. The pears are to be spread upon one blanket and covered with the second. Treated in this way they ripen rapidly and without mealiness, the Bartletts coming out a fine golden color, and Sickles rich and ruddy looking. At least half the fruit is spoiled by the ordinary in-door method of ripening, and housekeepers will hail with delight any new and effective means of attaining the desir.d end without loss or vexation of spirit.

OLD AND NEW PASTURES.—George Geddes in the New York *Tribune* talks of the relative value of old and new pastures. The former yield grasses that produce the best milk, but the number of acres necessary for a cow is large, often as high as three acres. The latter produce abundantly of grasses that are relished by all kinds of stock, one acre often being able to support more than one animal, but the milk product is inferior. To sum up he says: To state this question of old and new pastures in the shortest form it will be sufficient to say that if I were about to have my cow pastured I should desire to have her in an old field not overstocked. If I were to raise pasture, either to use myself or to be used in the pasturage of other men's cows, I should prefer to have it freshly seeded, for the greatly increased quantity of grasses of the new-seeding would much more than equal in value the better quality but smaller quantity of grass on the old field.

A HINT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—The main amount of injury done to the tender stomachs of young children, invalids and sedentary persons, by eating bad bread day after day from one years end to another must be enormous. A cook who cannot make good bread of every description ought not to be allowed house room for an hour; and that mother is criminally negligent, whatever may be her position, who does not teach her daughter to know what good bread is and how to make it. Alum is used to give whiteness, softness, and capacity for retaining moisture. Lime could be employed with equal effect, having the advantage of correcting any sourness in the bread or stomach; besides affording an important ingredient for making the bone strong. Every housekeeper should know how to make two or three kinds of bread—good bread.

DO BEES PREVENT FRUCTIFICATION OF SEED?—I am inclined to think they do. I am confident my neighbor's bees (he keeps twenty-five swarms) destroyed my buckwheat crop last season. He got the honey, and I got no pancakes in consequence. I believe the honey in the blossom of plants is as necessary to the development and perfection of the seed of the plant as that the sun should shine and rain and dew fall; I believe that this bee keeping mania in thickly settled districts is almost as much of a nuisance and as great a wrong to fruit growers, as if my neighbor should insist on breeding Colorado potato beetles to feed on my potato vines. Bees that forage on my buckwheat are robbers, and rob me to benefit their owners. I hope this subject will be ventilated and the right of those who do not keep bees in some way protected.—*Anti Bee Keeper.*

FARMING.—The *Rural Home* cites the following as among the practices which make farming unprofitable: Raising and feeding poor breeds of stock which consume as much food, require as much care as good ones, and finally sell for less money. Selling coarse grain, instead of feeding it with straw and hay, thereby decreasing the profit of feeding the latter, and diminishing the fertility of the farm. Growing special crops that require all the manure the farm can make on a small area, and demand labor which should be bestowed on the legitimate branches of farming. If special crops are grown they should be manured with purchased fertilizers, and enough labor be employed so no other farm crop will be neglected. Special crops, as they are termed, are out of place on ordinary farms. Letting the land get full of weeds which makes the cultivation more costly, and abstracts fertility which the crops need. Neglecting the shelter of tools and making timely repairs to buildings. They will decay and render it necessary to employ more capital to renew them, thereby further dividing profits. Not having a well matured system of cropping. Neglect in expending money in needed and paying improvements.

A MARSEILLES BULL FIGHT.—It appears by the *Semaphore* of Marseilles that bull fights have recently come into vogue in that famous seaport, and have naturally aroused great curiosity. Those of the inhabitants who participated in this amusement one day are not likely to forget the entertainment in a hurry. When a young and "game" bull of great tossing power was brought out with a view of its proceeding into the circus, something occurred to give the animal a distaste for the arena where he was to be worried to make a Marseilles display, and with a bound he plunged into the enormous pen of people, who were massed together like clusters of bees. Of course, a most frightful panic ensued, and matters would have been ten times worse than they were had not a youth of eighteen, as agile as heroic, actually "taken the bull by the horns" and clung to him until the showmen, who seemed to have behaved very ill, came and got the enraged brute away. The conduct of the circus people irritated the rowdier part of the crowd, who proceeded to do serious damage, smashed windows in the neighborhood, and, by way of soothing the nerves of those already suffering from the proceedings of the bull, opened a stall where six others were confined, which went careering down the street. Five were at length killed and the sixth recovered by its keeper. The director of the circus had to reimburse the owners of surrounding properties for the damage done to it. It will be well if this incident serves to throw a damper upon the introduction of this cruel and barbaric pastime into France.

A SINGULAR CASE OF DETECTION.—The lawyer's monologue in the play of "Lady Audley's Secret," which vividly describes the gradual closing-in of a web of circumstantial evidence, is recalled by the curious story of the detection of the murderer of Professor Panormo in Brooklyn. A patched tape-line was the clue—nothing more. A "sneak thief," in whose pocket the tape was found, questioned by a shrewd police officer, reveals his connection with a New York gang of silver-thieves; stolen property is recovered; men are arrested on the charge of stealing it; one of the thieves is described as the murderer of Panorma; the truth comes out, little by little; and the scoundrel who dealt the fatal blow, arrested in a receiver's house for robbery, is held to answer to the charge of murder. Great credit is due to Captain Farry and his men, whose ingenious disguises and untiring patience during a search which lasted for weeks have brought the perpetrator of an infamous deed to the bar of justice. If the man O'Brien be convicted and executed—and the case seems to be perfectly clear—the Panormo murder will take its place among the record of celebrated crimes.

WHO CAN VOTE.—"I have been a citizen of the United States for the last sixteen years says a correspondent. Having recently removed from the State of New Jersey, I have been informed that I will be denied the privilege of recording a vote for the favorite of my choice at the forthcoming Presidential election. Kindly oblige by informing me if such is really the case?" Answer, your removal into another State deprives you of the right of voting until you have conformed with the arrangements of whatever State you remove into. For instance, in the States of Rhode Island, Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, and Kentucky, a two years residence is necessary to qualify for voting. In the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and the Territory of New Mexico, one year's residence is necessary. In New Hampshire, Arkansas, Tennessee, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota, Kansas, California, and the Territory of Oregon, six months is the allotted term; while in Maine and Michigan, a residence of only three months is insisted on.

THE DEATH OF W. H. SEWARD.—The following order was issued at Washington relative to the death of Hon. Wm. H. Seward:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 11, 1872.

The undersigned is charged by the President with the painful duty of announcing to the people of the United States the death of an illustrious citizen William Henry Seward, distinguished for faithful and eminent service in varied public trusts during a long series of years, died at Auburn, in the State of New York, yesterday, October 10. Charged with the administration of the Department of State for a most critical period in the history of the nation, Mr. Seward brought to the duties of that office exalted patriotism, unwearied industry, and consummate ability. A grateful nation will cherish his name, his fame, and his memory. The several executive departments will cause appropriate honors to be rendered to the memory of the deceased statesman at home and abroad.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

WAS HE DRUNK?—A singular legal contest has been inaugurated in the courts at Washington, D. C., to recover possession of certain real estate deeded by a man who alleges that he was married while drunk and conveyed his property to his wife under the same circumstances. When the case first came on in the Equity Court it was referred to a jury to determine the facts; first, what was the condition of the plaintiff at the time of executing the instrument? and second, was undue influence used to procure the execution of said instrument? The jury found for plaintiff in both these particulars, whereupon the District Supreme Court has set aside the deed. An appeal to the United States Supreme Court has been taken.

HOW TO COLLECT DEBTS.—A man has been held for trial in Philadelphia for adopting a new way of collecting old debts. He is a collector of such by profession and generally gets 50 per cent. of the sums collected. He calls upon the delinquent creditors with a badge of his profession conspicuously displayed on his hat in the shape of a sign of considerable size. Of course the effect is to let all lookers on know that the party called on neglects his little bills, and is therefore not to be trusted. An irate doctor who received the collector's inconvenient attentions has had him arrested because he attracted a crowd, and as the doctor claims, "incited a breach of the peace."

HAD TO LEAVE.—Prince Napoleon and his wife, the Princess Clothilde, being in Paris, the Government gave them official notice that they should not be permitted to reside on the soil of France. Against this Prince Napoleon emphatically protested, saying he would only leave by force, and the Princess told the officers of the law plumply that she would not leave Paris but between two gendarmes. Upon a peremptory order of the Government, however, he was compelled to go.

HIGH VALUE.—Drunken husbands are sometimes spoken of as worthless, but there is a Mrs. Granger in Cincinnati who appears to set a pretty high value on hers. He has finished dissipation, his dissipation having at the same time finished him, and now she sues six saloon keepers who were wont to supply him with grog for $10,000 each making $60,000 as the actual damage which she suffers from the loss of a drunken husband. The court is to decide the justice of this estimate.

A Wild Pigeon Roost in Maryland.

Probably the largest pigeon roost ever known in Maryland, says a Baltimore paper, is now existing on the farm of Mr. William Schley, near Oakland, in Allegany County. The pigeons collect nightly on a tract of ground covered with alder bushes, occupying about six acres. The pigeons first appeared about ten days ago in countless flocks. The Cumberland *News* says: The inflocking pigeons gradually settled down upon the bushes, until they were bent to the ground by the weight of the birds. Still more pigeons came flying in from distant points, and continued to settle down upon the already living mass, until the whole five or six acres were completely covered. So great was the number of birds that they were piled upon each other in places from one to two feet in depth. The pigeons continued flocking in and settling upon and among each other from about 4 o'clock in the afternoon until nightfall, when at last they became still, and prepared for their night's rest. With the early dawn of the morning flock after flock arose and flew away in all directions, which departures were continued until about 9 o'clock, when the place was deserted, and not a living bird to be seen during the remainder of the day, until toward evening, when they again began flocking back to the same roosts, and the scenes of the evening before were again witnessed. All this has occurred daily for the past ten days. It is estimated that all the flocks of pigeons for perhaps fifty or sixty miles around thus gather at this one spot each evening during their annual migratory visit to the immense forest regions of the Alleghany Mountains in quest of the heavy mass of acorns abounding there. This is the only roost known this season in this or any of the neighboring counties, and is, perhaps, the only one within a circle of several hundred miles. It is a well-established fact that these birds have but one roosting place within a very large territory, and in their transit to warmer latitudes, and during their stoppage by the way, use one place only as a roost at night. At this wonderful roost, on Col. Schley's place, thousands and thousands of pigeons have been nightly captured by men and boys, with guns, clubs and bags. After nightfall a person can go among the birds and scoop them into the mouth of a bag. It is needless to add that thousands of them have been wantonly shot, and allowed to remain upon the ground, where they died.

Weekly Review of New York Market.

Flour—The market is quiet and unchanged. We learn of sales at $6a$6 35 for Superfine State: $7a$7 20 for Extra State: $7 25a$7 35 for Choice State: $7 40a$7 80 for Fancy State: $8a$8 35 for Superfine Western: $7a$7 30 for Common to Medium Extra Western: $7 35a$8 10 for Choice do: $8 10a$8 45 for Common to Choice White Wheat Western Extra: $7 05a$7 35 for Common to Good Shipping Brands Extra Round Hoop Ohio: $7 40a$9 65 for Trade Brands: $7 35a$8 85 for Common to Fair Extra St. Louis: and $3 85a$11 for Good to Choice do.

Southern flour is steady. The sales are at $8 30a$9 65 for Common to Fair Extra, and $9 70a$12 for Good to Choice do.

Rye flour is unchanged. The sales are at $4 35a$5 40.

Corn Meal is quiet and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat is quiet and steady. We quote at $1 48a$1 58 for No. 2 Spring in store; $1 62a$1 64 for No. 1 do; $1 58a$1 65 for White Red Western $1 65a$1 75 for Amber Western, and $1 70a$2 05 for White do.

Rye is quiet and firm at 83c. for Western.

Barley is quiet and unchanged.

Barley Malt is quiet.

Corn is firmer. The sales are 86,000 at 64a64½c. for Steamer Western Mixed, and 65a65¼c. for Sail do.

Oats are steady. The sales are 22,000 bushels at 46c.a48c. for Old Western in store and afloat; 46c.a50c. for New White, 44c.a45c. for New Mixed Western, and 40c.a43c. for Black Western.

Provisions—The pork market is irregular and unsettled. Sales have been made of 300 bbls. at $14 50a$14 60 for new mess, $11a$11 50 for prime, and $13a$13 50 for new prime mess.

Beef—is dull and unchanged. The sales are 75 bbls. at $4a$8 for plain mess and $8a$10 for extra mess.

Beef Hams are dull and nominal at $27.

Tierce Beef is nominal at $13a$16 for Prime Mess.

Cut Meats are steady and quiet at 14a14¼c. for hams, and 8a8¼c. for shoulders.

Middles are firm at 9a9¼c. for long clear.

Lard is quiet and steady. We quote 8 5-16a8¾c. from No. 1 to prime steam, and 9a9¼c. for kettle rendered.

Butter is firm for good grades at 24a28c. for state, and 10a16c. for western.

Cheese is quiet and firm at 11a14c. for common to prime.

Ashes are quiet at $8 25 for pots.

Hay is quiet and unchanged at $1a$1 05 for shipping and $1 20a$1 50 for retail lots.

Petroleum is quiet and unchanged at 13a13¼c. and 26a27c. for refined.

Tallow is firm. The sales are 90,000 lbs. at 9c.

Stearine is quiet at 10a10¼c.

Whiskey is quiet at 92c.

A STRONG HOLD.—Quebec is the most strongly fortified city in Canada. It is entered only through massive gateways—which are being moved, however, because they impede travel—and the main fortifications are entered by a devious way, the sides of which are compact granite, twenty to thirty feet high, every turn in which is swept by batteries of the heaviest calibre. The walls could not be scaled, for that is impossible; neither could the citadel be entered by the ordinary way, if properly defended, for that would be impossible too; but few shells could be thrown into the citadel from the river, for the angle and distance are both too great, nothing, indeed, but a siege or a mastery strategy could possibly capture the place, neither of which is an admitted possibility by the few red coats who garrison the fortress.

REVOLT.—A Republican revolt broke out at the Spanish arsenal of Ferrol, in the province of Corunna. Fifteen hundred men belonging to the arsenal, together with a portion of the naval Coast Guard and some of the population, joined the revolt, led by Montigo and Rosar. The Government despatched forces to quell the disturbance, but the insurgents had seized the gun boat in the harbor, took possession of the light house, and so closed the port that Government reinforcements cannot reach the place by sea. In the Cortes the Alphonsists and Republicans disavowed all complicity in the movement, and declared their sympathy with the Government.

TO CURE FELONS.—Too many persons suffer extremely from felons on the finger. These afflictions are not only very painful, but frequently occasion permanent crippling of the member affected. The following simple prescription is recommended as a cure for the distressing ailment: Take common rock-salt, such as is used for salting pork or beef, dry in an oven, then pound fine and mix with spirits of turpentine, equal parts. Put it on a cloth and wrap round the parts affected, and as it gets dry put on more, and in twenty-four hours you are cured—the felon will be dead. It will do no harm to try it.

REWARDED.—A remarkable instance of the reward that is said to follow good actions is the following: Forty-five years ago Mr. B. T. Hanley, a merchant of Cincinnati, failed in business, but was assisted to engage in it again by a stranger named Mr. S. Davis. Shortly after this Mr. Hanley's place of business was burnt to the ground, and Mr. Davis again advanced him money, with which he left the city and went to seek his fortune. He is now reported to be dying in Texas, and has left his whole fortune, valued at $3,000,000, to Mr. Davis.

They have posted up notices on the outside of the street cars in Pittsburg to the effect that the car will not wait for young ladies to kiss good-by.

Selling Boys and Girls.

Children, here is a story written by a correspondent at Hong Kong, China, which reveals to you how boys and girls are used there. It will interest you, and perhaps make you more thankful and contented than you are. The correspondent says:

I saw the sale of a family, last week, for debt, where the husband and father was in California, and perhaps I cannot do better than tell you about it. There were five children—three girls and two boys. We had passed them three times in our chairs during the day, as they stood beside the road, dressed in their holiday attire of black. The silence they observed whenever any person passed, and their downcast looks, created curiosity on our part to know their business there. Arr Hung (our waiter) was called up and asked the cause of this little parade. "Why," said he, "the girls, and perhaps the whole family, are for sale." We stopped our chairs and stepped out to have a talk with them, using Arr Hung as an interpreter. The mother was wrinkled and gray, and hung her head, as if she were afraid to look us in the face. But the children, with the exception of the oldest girl, looked cheerful, and were quite pleased with their holiday attire. The oldest girl was sixteen, and the oldest boy fifteen. So said the gruff old broker who had the party in charge, who seemed quite anxious to dispose of his wares.

After a good deal of quizzing and evasive answers the broker told us that the husband and father was in California, and had neglected to pay his note given for his passage, and that his family were now offered for sale to pay the debt. He hoped to be able to pay the debt with the sale of the two oldest girls, but as yet he had received no offers. He said that the family became security, voluntarily, and he never knew of a case where they did not voluntarily offer themselves for sale if the note they secured was not paid. In reply to our questions he said that when a customer bought a child or person, the person was made at once the owner of the child, body and soul. No Chinaman would dispute the purchaser's right to do whatever he pleases with the human being he had paid for. The boys would make good servants, he said, and in the course of a few years be worth a fortune to the owner. The girls would make good "armers" (or nurses, as they are called in America). He would show us their physical beauty—would make them sing and play tricks if we thought of buying. How much would we give? The oldest girl he would sell for four hundred dollars; the next one for two hundred, the little six-year-old for fifty. The boys he could not sell until the girls were disposed of. We thought the price too high. The market was glutted with salable girls, and he must not think of getting over one hundred for the oldest and handsomest, while for the little one he must not expect ten dollars. He sneered at that, and said that Englishmen always talked that way when they wanted to buy.

While we were conversing a party of blue-robed Chinese aristocrats came up and began to inspect the family. They opened the mouth of the oldest girl, rapped on her white teeth to see if they were sound, pulled open her dress, thumped her ribs, laughed at her little feet, told her to show the whites of her eyes, ordered her to sing and to show them the trinkets which the fond mother had given her as a parting gift. All the while the salesman kept up a constant jabber, in which we took no interest. Time pressing, we passed on, leaving the parties disputing about the price and discussing probabilities of their running away if taken to Hong Kong. After making our call we returned the same way, to ascertain the result of the sale. Only the mother and the boys were left. The debt was only $300, and $50 of it still remained unpaid. I have been often told by residents in China that the parents would as soon sell their children as a cow or a pig. And I had begun to believe that such was the case upon passing the group the first time. But the scene had changed. The girls were gone, and now a boy must go also. The mother sat in the dirt with her arms around the youngest, wailing in the most piteous manner, and as Arr Hung said, cursing the men that sold her husband a ticket to America at $600, which cost them but $10.

The broker sat listlessly by, smoking his pipe, and twirling his cane, looking as if it was the smallest matter of business with him. The boys were crying, and seemed very much afraid of us now it was certain that one of them must go. But we passed on and left them in their misery. We never knew whether the boy was sold to a childless man to be treated as a son, to a Portuguese to be carried to the West Indies under a nominal contract, or to a native land owner to be his slave. But that one of them was sold into servitude for the sum of $50, there can be no doubt. The girls were doubtless purchased for the vilest of purposes, unless they had the rare luck to fall into the hands of some native in search of a legitimate wife. I am told that the price of girls has gone up within a few months, owing, perhaps, to the fact that a less number of emigrants have forfeited their bonds in California than was the case six months ago. I was shown four bright, plump, rose appearing girls, yesterday, who were purchased less than a year ago (the whole lot) for $80. Now they will sell readily for $300 each.

WHAT THEY DID.—A singular statement is make in an Auburn newspaper. A few weeks ago a gentleman who was passing through Auburn left a package of five hundred temperance tracts with the chaplain of the prison for circulation among the convicts. The tracts were searchingly scrutinized by the chaplin, who found that they were written with great care, and likely to do good. They discussed the various aspects of the temperance question, and, among other things, mentioned the various drugs and poisons of which liquors are so often made, giving analyses and explanations of the way they are manufactured, with a view to show how deleterious they are to health. The tracts were distributed. Soon afterward various convicts were found in an intoxicated condition. On investigation it came to light that a number of them had actually made use of the recipes in the tracts, and produced a kind of whiskey on which those in the secret had been reveling until detected. How they obtained the materials from which to make it is not stated.

WHICH.—The time of a man's death is sometimes made a matter of particular interest to his surviving friends. The body of one Samuel Jones was found in the woods at Wentworth, Me., some months ago, and not long previous to that time his only son had died. Whether father or son died first is unknown, but on that question depends the disposition of the property. If the son survived the father he was his heir and the property would go now to *his* heir, a certain half brother. If the son died first the father's brothers and sisters would inherit. Two families are much interested in the date of Jones' decease.

SHARP.—The inclosed reply to a request from a legal firm in Providence for a list of attorneys from a Missouri official, though not first-class for orthography and grammar, contains a moral at it close that seems to fit the case: "Dear Sir—There is no attorney at law in this county. There has bin four that has tryed it awhile two of them Starved out the third one ran off without paying his Bord, the fourth one was the Charpest he Stole a suit of close, and ten dollars in Cash and left for parts unknown. This accounts for Carter County Bonds being at par!"

CATHOLICISM IN PRUSSIA.—The Prussian Government has placed the "Old Catholic" faith legally on the same footing as the other two recognized churches, by acknowledging the binding force of its ministers' acts. Infallibilist priests are now required to enter on the parish books births, marriages, &c., when solemnized by Old Catholic clergymen, when they are requested to do so by them.

"LORR-A-MASSY," exclaimed the old lady in the witness box, "how should I know anything about a thing I dunno anything about?"

Too Late for Explanation.

Lord Mark Kerr, who distinguished himself at the battle of Fontenoy, was a good but eccentric officer, and a terrible duelist. His debut was remarkable. He was a lad of spirit. His father, the Marquis of Lothian, when he brought him to London to join his regiment—the Coldstream Guards—requested the Colonel, who was his particular friend, to watch over him, and see that he submitted to no improper liberties, and to instruct him in the way he should go, in case he had the misfortune to be insulted.

Those were the days of hard drinking "prodigious swearing," and brutal manners. This pacific young scion of nobility soon became a butt at mess, a stop-peg to hang practical jokes on, until at last a captain of a year's standing threw a glass of wine in his face. He still said nothing, but wiped his face with his handkerchief, and took no further notice of the insult he had received.

The Colonel thought it was high time to interfere, and invited him to breakfast *tete-a-tete*, on the following morning at 9 o'clock. Lord Mark arrived punctually, ate his breakfast with perfect composure, and spoke but little. At length the commanding officer broke ground.

"Lord Mark," said he, "I must speak to you on rather a delicate subject, but, as your father's friend, I am compelled to waive ceremony.

"Captain ——," yesterday morning, publicly passed an affront on you, which both your honor and the credit of your regiment require you to notice."

"What do you think, sir, I ought to do?" inquired Lord Mark.

"Call on him for an explanation," rejoined the Colonel.

"It is, I fear, too late for that," replied the young ensign, "I shot him at eight this morning, and if you take the trouble to look out of the front window, you will see him on a shutter."

PLEASANT DISCOVERIES.—Diamonds are occasionally found, in the African diamond field, on the earth's surface. The soil is sandy, or covered by a layer of rather coarse gravel. After digging about four feet the diamond seeker usually finds a layer of lime, or something closely resembling it, which, when first exposed to the air, is hard as a rock, and it sometimes takes three days to get through a vein of it. The vein is usually about three or four feet in thickness, but after being exposed to the air or the action of water, crumbles and is easily removed. Beneath it lies a bed of red gravel, from one to three feet in thickness, in which a majority of diamonds are found, although some large and unsually fine ones are occasionally taken out of the soil below. Rubies, garnets and a greenish stone closely resembling the emerald are also found in profusion in the red gravel, but are valueless from the fact that they appear to have been subjected to some intense heat, which has scorched and cracked them, so that, although large ones are sometimes taken out, they may be rolled between the hands and broken to pieces. The diamonds are neither incrusted with dirt or surrounded by stone when found, as many persons appear to believe, but come out bright and clear as drops of water.

POTATO CROP.—If accounts which come to us be correct—and there is no reason to think otherwise—the people of Great Britain and Ireland are not to be the only sufferers from potato blight. The Presque Isle (Me.) *Sunrise* learns, on what it claims to be good authority, that potatoes are rotting very rapidly this year. When dug they look quite healthy, but if allowed to remain a week or more without being used, the rot sets in and destroys them. The experience of one farmer is particularly discouraging. He had his entire crop placed upon a dry cellar floor, expecting that the supply would last him until next season. In a couple of weeks, more than half the number of bushels stored away had to be removed, the potatoes having rotted so as to be unfit even for hogs. If the crop in the other States be similarly affected the prices will be largely increased this winter, so that consumers in cities will have either to pay the advance, or content themselves altogether with sweet potatoes. The prospect is certainly not very cheerful, but the housekeepers cannot prepare too soon to meet the emergency.

The Presidential Vote.

The following Table will show the Popular and Electoral Vote for the Presidency, from the year 1824, till the year 1868, in the United States.

Year.	Candidates.	Party.	P. Vote.	E. Vote.
1824.	Andrew Jackson.	Dem.	152,933.	99
"	John Q. Adams.	Fed.	105,321.	84
"	W. H. Crawford.	Geo. Dem.	47,795.	41
"	Henry Clay.	Whig.	47,217.	37
1828.	Andrew Jackson.	Dem.	650,028.	178
"	John Q. Adams.	Fed.	512,158.	83
1832.	Andrew Jackson.	Dem.	687,502.	219
"	Henry Clay.	Whig.	530,189.	49
"	John Floyd.	Whig.		11
"	William Wirt.	Whig.		7
1836.	Martin Van Buren.	Dem.	771,988.	170
"	W. H. Harrison.	Whig.		73
"	Hugh L. White.	Whig.		26
"	Daniel Webster.	Whig.	769,350.	14
"	W. P. Mangum.	Whig.		11
1840.	Martin Van Buren.	Dem.	1,128,702.	60
"	W. H. Harrison.	Whig.	1,274,203.	234
"	J. G. Birney.	Liberty.	7,609.	
1844.	James K. Polk.	Dem.	1,329,013.	170
"	Henry Clay.	Whig.	1,231,643.	105
"	J. G. Birney.	Liberty.	66,354.	
1848.	Zachary Taylor.	Whig.	1,362,243.	163
"	Lewis Cass.	Dem.	1,222,674.	127
18"	Martin Van Buren.	Free Soil.	291,378.	
" 52.	Franklin Pierce.	Dem.	1,585,545.	254
"	Winfield Scott.	Whig.	1,393,537.	42
"	John P. Hale.	Free Soil.	157,296.	
1856.	James Buchanan.	Dem.	1,834,337.	174.
"	John C. Fremont.	Rep.	1,341,812.	114
"	Millard Fillmore.	Amer.	873,055.	8
1860.	Abraham Lincoln.	Rep.	1,857,610.	180
"	S. A. Douglas.	Dem.	1,365,976.	12
"	J. C. Breckenridge.	Dem.	847,953.	72
"	John Bell.	Union.	590,631.	39
1864.	Abraham Lincoln.	Rep.	2,223,035.	212
"	Geo. B. McClellan.	Dem.	1,811,754.	21
1868.	U. S. Grant.	Rep.	2,978,351.	214
"	H. Seymour.	Dem.	2,643,612.	80

RELIEVED.—An event is said to have lately occurred at Duxbury, Vt., which should act as a warning to those who drink water from brooks without looking carefully into the vessels after dipping. A resident of the place mentioned, named Charles Marshall, has, it appears, succeeded in ejecting a lizard from his stomach which measures three and a half inches in length. For several years he has been a constant sufferer—as the doctors supposed—from consumption; but, although many remedies were tried, his case seemed utterly hopeless. However, since the lizard has come forth a decided improvement has been noticed; the appetite begins to be natural again, and there is now, as we are assumed, a certainty of his speedy recovery. The possible presence of a reptile in a man's stomach, is not at any time an agreeable thing to speculate upon; but it must be a source of infinite satisfaction to, think that such an uncomfortable companion has been dislodged. Mr. Marshall may, therefore, be considered as among the happiest men of the age.

THE MISSISSIPPI FILLING UP.—It would be a calamity to have the navigation of the Mississippi River interrupted. The internal commerce of the river is probably greater than the foreign commerce of New York and Boston combined. But the bed of the river is rapidly filling up from the sediment brought down from tributary streams, and there is danger that in the low water of summer, navigation may be difficult or impossible. In 1856 it was found that the bed had risen from this cause two feet and three inches in ten years. An examination this year showed more alarming results. In the last nine years it has risen three feet and four inches. It is thought that the freshets on the tributary streams of the north-west bring down a vast quantity of particles of tough clay, and these mixing with the sand make a solid mass, which will not wash away. The States along the river, or the national government, will be obliged to dredge the channel to keep it navigable in low water.

ESCAPED.—A despatch from Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, states that the Cuban steamer Virginius escaped from that port. The Spanish man-of-war Pizarro and an iron clad were watching her. The President of Venezuela ordered 350 soldiers into the fort and sent word to the Spanish commander that if he fired on the Virginius while flying the American colors in Venzuelan waters he (the President would fire into the Spanish fleet. The Virginius ran out with her whistle blowing defiance at her jailers. Her destination was not known. The Spanish vessel could not catch her.

The Waterford Bank Robbery.

The banking house of the Saratoga County National bank was the scene of an audacious outrage. Between the hours of one and four a gang of burglars obtained entrance to the bank building, and proceeded to the apartments occupied by the cashier, Mr. Van Hoevenbergh, and his family, which consists of wife, two daughters, aged eighteen, and one son eight years of age. These apartments are situated on the second story of the building. All the occupants were bound and threatened with instant death in case of an outcry. Mr. Van Hoevenbergh was forced to accompany the ruffians to the counting room of the bank, where he was led to the vault which he was commanded to open. He endeavored in various ways to secure delay, and actually succeeded in detaining the burglars an hour. At last two of the men placed loaded revolvers at his head and threatened to blow his brains out if he did not forthwith open the vault. He then complied with their demand and exposed to the view of the thieves all the precious contents of the vault. They made short work of all the contents. Five hundred thousand dollars' worth of stocks and bonds and $9,500 in money were piled up in a heap and carried outside to a wagon which was waiting. Mr. Van Hoevenbergh was taken up stairs and bound so that he could not move. The robbers then departed with their plunder. A few minutes afterward one of the cashier's daughters managed to secure her own freedom. She proceeded forthwith to extricate her father, who directly afterward opened a street door and fired two spots from his revolver. The noise made by the weapon aroused the villagers who soon gathered around the bank, too late to secure the thieves, but in ample time to hear the story of the robbery. The bonds and stocks were all deposited in the risk of the owners, and the loss consequently falls upon private parties.

Mr. Van Hoevenbergh made the following statement to a reporter:

The burglars hauled me out of bed. There were two great strong men. One on each side of me held a revolver at the side of my head and bade me make no noise; they took me down stairs to the bank vault and told me to open it or they would blow my brains out. I faltered and hesitated as long as I dared, and finally went to work on the lock to open it. They had my hands in handcuffs behind my back and made me work at the lock in that way. I spent about an hour in delaying them in this way, hoping some one would come by the bank on the street and give the alarm. They had men stationed outside the bank at all points to give them warning of the approach of anybody. Every little while one of the men from outside would come in and say, "ain't that —— got that lock open yet? We had better blow his brains out and end him." Then they told me if I did not hurry there would kill me and blow up the safe. The only excuse I could make them was that I could not do anything with my hands fastened behind me. Then they loosened the cuffs from one of my hands and told me to be quick and open the lock. I spent about twenty minutes more in delay and when I found it was useless to resist any longer I opened the lock. They then placed the handcuffs on my hands and remained there till they had completed the robbing of the safe. They had dark lanterns and dirk knives and every utensil for the thorough pursuit of the villain's calling. After they got through, they took me up stairs and placed me in a bed room alone by myself where I only remained about a minute. The last of their footsteps had not died out in the hall when I got up and took the revolver with my hands still behind me and went down stairs. My daughter Sarah had slipped the cuff from her hand and she cut the rope which bound my feet. The men were in the house about three hours. It was near four o'clock when they left. When I got to the door I fired five times from the revolver to alarm the neighbors, but it was so dark I could not see where the men went to. Don't know whether they had a wagon or not.

MRS. VAN HOEVENBERGH'S STATEMENT.

The first thing I heard was a loud knock at my room door. I did not know what to make of it. In another minute the room was full of men. One of them came to the bedside and took hold of my husband and hauled him out. I begged them to spare his life. They said they would not harm him, but we must keep still. After they took him out of the room they went looking around the room. One of them asked me where my diamonds were. I said I did not have any—that we were all poor in the house. He said he did not believe it. He took up my watch from the dressing table and looked at it. I asked him what time it was. He replied, one o'clock. He said he would not take the watch, that they came there for money and money they would have. He laid down on the sofa and placed a pillow under his head. Then I said to him, "You are one of the scoundrels who robbed the Ballston bank, but you managed to get some of the stolen goods back there again." He said he was on the canal and did not know anything about the affair. During this time I asked for my daughters and they were brought in and placed in the bed with me, and my little boy about ten years of age. We did not have any gags in our mouths at this time. Soon my little boy began to cry and make a noise. One of the men down in the hall heard him and said to some one near him, "Go and cut that (foul name) throat and stop his noise." The man came up and took the boy out of bed. I pleaded with him not to hurt him. He said he would not. He took him away and placed him in a dark clothes press, and covered him up with bed clothes and closed the door on him, and then went down stairs again to where the men were at work on the safe. All time they were in my room they were very polite to us; they got pillows and put them under our heads, and when I asked for my little boy whom they had taken away, they assured me that he was safe. I asked one of the men how he got into the house, and he said it made no difference to me; they got in and were there for money, and would get it before they left the house. During this time some of the men were in the hall, some in the room, and one was lying on the sofa, but he, soon got up and placed his pillow in the doorway